



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.  
ESTABLISHED 1859.

**Head Office:** 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.  
Telegrams: "Chemieus London." Telephone: 852 Bank.  
**Branches,** ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, AUST.

As an Official Organ

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied by subscription to the whole of the members of EIGHTEEN CHEMISTS' SOCIETIES in the British Empire, including Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies. Besides, its paid subscription circulation at home and to all parts of the civilised world is intrinsically and numerically unique.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* next published. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; *Diary*, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

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**PRICE-LISTS AND CIRCULARS.**

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the pioneer of the method of distributing price-lists and circulars to the trade in its Summer and Winter Issues. The system has been in force for more than thirty years, and is as effective as it is popular. Distribution to the best buyers in the world is ensured, and that is not the case when price-lists are sent singly by post—e.g., reports received from Australasia show that "tons" of price-lists and dutiable matter on which the tax has not been paid are destroyed by the authorities. The Summer and Winter Numbers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST containing such price-lists and circulars are not so treated, because the demands of the Customs are complied with, hence the copies are promptly delivered to the advantage of advertisers. The next opportunity for sending out price-lists and circulars will be with the Summer Number to be published on July 27, 1907. The Publisher invites up-to-date firms to write to him at the Head Office for conditions and terms.

**Summary.**

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

VOL. LXXI. begins with this issue.

THE CORNER for Students will appear next week.

THE PHARMACY Bill has been "dropped" (p. 14).

PERSONALITIES are this week printed in the Coloured Supplement.

LEAD IN CHEMICALS is attracting the attention of metropolitan authorities. See the paragraphs on p. 2.

Two unqualified chemists at Plymouth have been fined for selling poisons (p. 7).

NEW POISON REGULATIONS have come into force in Sweden. They are a combination of British and German principles (p. 6).

THE PROPOSED BY-LAW of the Pharmaceutical Society which Scotch members so strongly objected to is not to be proceeded with (p. 25).

SIR JAMES DEWAR, F.R.S., attributes his bent in life to the mathematical master at Dollar Academy, where he was educated (p. 4).

MR. STEPHEN, the Dundee pharmacist, has won the action taken against him in the Court of Session about the sale of butter of antimony (p. 7).

WHITE ARSENIC still holds an interesting commercial position. We have made some special inquiries about it, and the results are given in an article on p. 17.

THE IRISH EXHIBITION in Dublin is likely to be a big success. We report more fully than we have hitherto done on the chemical and pharmaceutical exhibits (p. 12).

HENRY J. BRADLAU, Surgeon Dentist, Ltd., Dublin, and individuals connected therewith are the defendants in an action for injunction by the Attorney-General for Ireland (p. 7).

MR. W. J. BAXTER, pharmaceutical chemist, Coleraine, and Mr. Stanley Harrington, chemist and druggist, Cork, figure in the King's Birthday List among those who are to be knighted (p. 14).

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS cases reported this week are exceptionally interesting, especially in respect to the defence in sweet-nitre cases that the public analyst should certify more parts of the spirit than ethyl nitrite (p. 8).

DIVISION OF THE MINOR EXAMINATION was the principal topic at the Pharmaceutical Council-meeting this week, and it was resolved to do nothing, Dr. Syme's motion to refer the matter to a committee being defeated (p. 16 and p. 26).

DISINFECTANTS were the subject of discussion at Dublin last week, Dr. Samuel Rideal leading off in an advocacy of germicidal standardisation (p. 20). Another view of the matter is expressed by Mr. C. T. Kingett in a letter on p. 32.

SANDALWOOD-OIL ADULTERATION has reached such a fine point that it is difficult to determine when the oil is adulterated slightly. Messrs. Bennett and Parry have attacked the matter, and in an exhaustive report give clues which lead to certainty (p. 19).

THE representations made by the C. & D. to the Foreign Office last March in regard to the Japanese Pharmacopoeia interfering with exports to Japan have borne fruit. Our advices from Japan indicate that enforcement of the new edition of the Pharmacopoeia is delayed (p. 18).

CAFFEINE and salts, morphine salts, and codeine and salts are all higher, as was anticipated. Hydrastis and vanillin are also dearer. Tragacanth and guinea-grains are firmer, while French rose-petals, lycopodium, copper sulphate, and potash prussiate tend easier. Elemi is lower. The supplies of drugs at auction were fairly heavy (p. 28).

THE GLASS INDUSTRY is the latest branch of the Tariff Commission's inquiry. Our imports of cheap glass have greatly increased within recent years, and British manufacturers are of opinion that sweated labour abroad is the chief cause of this. They suggest a protectionist tariff. This would need to be 30 per cent. (p. 17).

THE B.P.C. arrangements for the Manchester meeting are proceeding well. Mr. Peck, the Senior Secretary, submits a list of subjects of papers, and Mr. Kirkby, the Local Secretary, appeals for early application for tickets (p. 32). We deal further with the attractions of Manchester in an article on its worthies, including John Dalton (p. 21).

## English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

It is rumoured that Mr. Jesse Boot contemplates a scheme whereby all branch managers in the Boots companies may have a share-interest in the concern.

At a dinner of the Spectacle-makers' Company on June 27 at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., the prizes given by Mr. A. E. Grey (Messrs. Botwright & Grey) for excellence in spectacle-frame making were distributed.

At the Hippodrome a new "turn" has been introduced into the programme by Miss Alice Norton, who appears in evening-dress, and with the aid of crucibles and retorts makes rubies and sapphires in full view of the audience.

With reference to the recent litigation between the Salt Union and Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., chemical manufacturers, it has been officially announced that a mutually satisfactory agreement has been arrived at, and that proceedings in the action have been stayed.

Mr. Walter A. Yearsley having proved the efficacy of his system for the treatment of stammering children in the presence of members of the Darwen Medical Association, the results are to be placed before the British Medical Association in a paper by Dr. Haworth, medical officer for Darwen.

The Institute of Hygiene, with which Dr. J. C. Thresh is so closely identified, continues its active propaganda. On Monday it had a conference, with Mr. Mayo Robson in the chair, on "The Source, Surroundings, and Distribution of Milk," and various resolutions to ensure the purity of milk were passed.

At the weekly meeting of the London County Council on July 2, the following chemists were chosen to act as managers of the Council schools : Mr. Alfred Fisk Barnard, 88 Columbia Road, N.E. ; Mr. A. W. Barker, 112 Wandsworth Bridge Road, Fulham, S.W. ; and Mr. George A. Hodgkinson, 9 Chapel Street, Somers Town.

At the inquest held at Wickham Market on June 27, it was stated that the deceased, a child named Spall, died after being given a large dose of Mother Seigel's syrup by her three-year-old brother. Dr. C. F. Grose said the organs were congested from irritation following the overdose. A verdict in accordance was returned.

A Russian named Samuel Goldstein was arrested while leaving Victoria Station on June 29 for smuggling saccharin. He had just arrived from Rotterdam and denied having any on him, but on being stripped a "double" vest containing 5 lb. of saccharin was found underneath his shirt. At Bow Street on July 1 Goldstein was fined 50*l.*, or three months' imprisonment in default.

Albert James Wortley, a goldsmith and metal refiner, charged, on June 28, at the Old Bailey with receiving a quantity of platinum belonging to Messrs. Baird & Tatlock, scientific-instrument makers, Hatton Garden, was found not guilty and was acquitted. Asked why he often drew large quantities of gold coin from the bank, the accused said he was in the habit of melting it down to use for making gold articles.

The monthly report of the medical officer of health for the City of London issued on July 2 states that two chemists were prosecuted under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts—one for selling a prescription 40 per cent. deficient in tincture of cinchona, and the other for selling light magnesia containing carbonic acid 11.5 and water 7.7. The summons in the first case was dismissed, and in the second a fine of 5*l.* and 17*s.* 6*d.* costs was inflicted.

Mr. Glyn-Jones has leaped into fame as a Middlesex County Councillor by an exposure of a recently elected fellow-councillor who has been convicted twenty-one times of street-betting and of various other offences. He objected strenuously to the delinquent councillor's election to any committee, and Mr. Glyn-Jones's action was endorsed by 49 votes to 3. The proceedings were reported at considerable length in the London morning papers.

### Imperial College of Science and Technology.

The appointment of the governing body of this College, as far as it can be done before the charter is approved by the King on July 6, is now complete. Among the nominees are Dr. Donald MacAlister (Principal of Glasgow University), Professor Farmer, F.R.S., Sir Henry E. Roscoe, F.R.S., Mr. R. A. Robinson (for the L.C.C.), Professor Tilden, F.R.S., and Dr. E. Divers, F.R.S. (for the Society of Chemical Industry).

### Apprenticeship.

Lord Avebury presided at a meeting of the National Institution of Apprenticeship, held at the Mansion House on June 28, when an appeal for substantial support was made to help the Institution "to raise the standard of excellence in the handicrafts of the country, and reduce the number of the needy unemployed, who are practically all unskilled labourers." The Hon. Secretary (Mr. J. S. Ballin) said that the worst enemies of the apprenticeship system were those masters who engaged apprentices for the sake of the premium, and then, when the indentures ran out, turned their old apprentices adrift, and probably with their trade imperfectly learnt, as bad masters took no interest in their pupils. There was no fear of that happening to a boy apprenticed by the Institution, as they had on the registers over 400 carefully selected masters, many of them ranking among the most important in their respective trades, who had taken, or agreed to take, apprentices from the Institution. The number of applicants for apprenticeship was continually increasing, and now exceeded over forty per week. A healthy sign of the times was that a number of middle-class parents of slender means were apprenticing their children to different trades, and the Council of the Institution encouraged them in so sensible an action. Inquiries will be gladly answered by the Hon. Secretary, 5 Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park, London N.W.

### Parcel-post to Peru.

Arrangements have been concluded for a direct parcel-post service with Peru, to replace the present services, *via* France and Germany. The rates of postage are as follows : On parcels weighing not over 3 lb., 2*s.*; over 3 lb. but not over 7 lb., 3*s.*; over 7 lb. but not over 11 lb., 4*s.* The limits of size are : Length, breadth, or depth, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft. Commencing on July 4 parcel mails for Peru will be despatched from Liverpool fortnightly by packets of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

### Secret Commissions and Bribery-prevention.

At a meeting of the Council of the Secret Commissions and Bribery-prevention League, held at the London Chamber of Commerce on July 2, Mr. David Howard presiding, Sir Edward Fry was elected as first President, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Fortescue, Lord Avebury, Sir W. H. Holland, Sir W. Mather, and Mr. David Howard were elected Vice-Presidents. The Chairman reported that the League had made considerable progress, and is obtaining an increasingly influential membership. Mr. R. M. Leonard having been recently appointed Secretary, the offices of the League have now been removed to 3 Oxford Court, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

### Lead in Chemicals.

In Wandsworth five samples of cream of tartar and three of tartaric acid have been analysed. All were genuine with two exceptions. One of the samples of cream of tartar was certified to be deficient in potassium bitartrate to the extent of 5.8 per cent., and to be contaminated with lead to the extent of 0.007 per cent. Another sample of cream of tartar was reported to contain 0.006 per cent. of lead. Proceedings are to be taken against the vendors of both samples.

Five samples of tartaric acid were taken recently under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts by the Public Health Committee of Kensington, which the public analyst certified to contain 0.56, 0.42, 0.14, 0.084, and 0.224 grains of lead per lb. respectively. Although the quantities present in three of the samples were considerably in excess of the L.G.B. standard, the committee did not advise legal proceedings being taken, as the public analyst points out that while the preparation of tartaric acid, citric acid, and cream of tartar is carried out in the manner in which it is at the present time,

it is recognised that some lead may be present in the finished article. The committee considered, however, that the vendors of these particular samples should be cautioned and a letter addressed to all retailers of these commodities calling their attention to the report of the Local Government Board, and pointing out that the Council will consider it their duty in future cases to take legal proceedings where the quantity of lead certified to be present exceeds the standard mentioned in the report—*i.e.*, for tartaric acid and citric acid, 0.002 per cent.; and for cream of tartar, 0.00014 per cent. respectively.

#### Contracts.

Darwen Town Council.—Messrs. S. W. Royse & Co., for benzol.

Hull City Asylum.—Messrs. George Hoyle & Son, chemists, Holderness Road, for drugs for six months.

North Bierley Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Harrison, Parkinson & Co., Bradford, for drugs and surgical appliances.

Cheltenham Board of Guardians.—Mr. W. H. Hill, chemist and druggist, 357 High Street, Cheltenham, for roll sulphur at 9s. 6d. per cwt.

Lancaster Town Council.—Messrs. J. Riley & Sons, chemical merchants, 28 Barton Chambers, Manchester, for sulphuric acid at 47s. 6d. per ton.

Dartford Urban District Council.—Middleton Bros., London, for soluble purified disinfectant at 11d. per gallon, and United Alkali Co., Ltd., for chloride of lime at 6d. 15s. per ton.

Leighton Buzzard Urban District Council.—Mr. H. E. Herington, chemist and druggist, for Killgerm fluid at 2s. 9d. per gallon, and for disinfecting powder at 6s. 11d. per cwt.

Bolton Board of Guardians.—Waller & Riley, Ltd., Bradshawgate, Bolton, for drugs; Joseph Taylor & Co., Ltd., Bank Street, Bolton, for druggists' sundries; Mr. J. W. Brooks, 150 Deansgate, Bolton, for disinfecting-fluid.

Salford Corporation.—The River Irwell Conservancy Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Bluman & Stern, Ltd., for 200 gals. of castor oil during the ensuing twelve months at 3s. 3d. per gal.; that of Messrs. R. K. Lakin & Co. for carbolic-powder during the same period at 3l. 5s. per ton. The Electricity Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Spurrier, Glazebrook & Co., Salford, for best cylinder oil at 2s. 1½d. per gal.; and that of Messrs. E. Brookshank & Co., Manchester, for crank-chamber oil at 1s. 2½d. per gal.

The Bristol Board of Guardians, at their meeting on June 28, discussed the contract for drugs, eventually accepting the tenders of Messrs. Ferris & Co., Ltd., of Union Street. Miss Nightingale, one of the Guardians, thought the schedule for outdoor poor inadequate, pointing out that it contained a far more limited list than that for the indoor poor; whereupon Mr. W. Bennett jocularly suggested that Miss Nightingale should prepare a revised schedule. The outdoor list contains only twenty-nine items, while there are over 200 in the "indoor" schedule.

#### The Enigma.

At Stratford Police Court on June 28, Albert Randall was charged with obtaining charitable contributions by fraudulent pretences. Randall was found lying on the pavement in Lemma Road, Leytonstone, surrounded by a large crowd, and apparently he was recovering from a fit. A constable, aided by a sympathetic bystander, was about to assist the man to a doctor, when Mr. Robert Leng, export manager for Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, of Aldersgate Street, E.C., appeared upon the scene. Mr. Leng, when he saw the "sufferer," promptly gave him into custody as an impostor. At the police-station Mr. Leng told how in November last he saw Randall lying in Lemma Road apparently covered with blood. He said he had broken a blood-vessel, and Mr. Leng took him into his house, gave him food and clothing, 3s. 6d., and an umbrella, besides advancing him 20s. 6d. on an I.O.U. signed in the name of "Watson," and paid his railway-fare "home." At the police-station there was a suggestion that the "blood" was a colourable imitation of the real thing, and the police-surgeon could find no trace of a broken blood-vessel. Randall was remanded, and at

the hearing on June 28 it was stated that the doctors at the Temperance Hospital, where Randall had been taken, were unable to diagnose his complaint. Moreover, ten persons from Wimbledon, Croydon, Forest Hill, Wanstead, Hampstead, and Leytonstone and three police officers identified him, and said they had been defrauded. A number of witnesses having given evidence, another remand was ordered.

#### Midland Notes.

The old established pharmacy of A. W. Coslett, Jamaica Row, has been taken over by L. J. White & Co., Bromsgrove Street, Birmingham.

Sir James Sawyer, M.D., has been appointed a vice-president of the Therapeutical Section of the Royal Society of Medicine.

It is remarkable how drapery in florid colours is making headway in our chief pharmacy shops as a means of giving brightness to the window-displays.

Mr. Lloyd, who succeeded to Mr. Brunt's Coventry Road business, has met with a serious accident, having been severely burnt by the ignition of gunpowder.

Mr. Thomas Barclay, J.P., is the subject of a striking full-page portrait in this month's "Wesleyan Methodist Magazine," together with a very appreciative sketch.

The drug bill for the General Hospital, including appliances, bandages, etc., during the past year was 4,000*l.*, while the salaries under "Dispensing" were 384*l.* 9*s.*, and fees from students 16*l.* 5*s.*

Mr. H. Sylvester, B.Sc., public analyst for Dudley and West Bromwich, has been elected president, in succession to Professor Frankland, of the Midland Section of the Society of Chemical Industry.

On the occasion of his marriage, Mr. William Chance, chairman of the directors of Chance & Hunt, Ltd., chemical-manufacturers, Oldbury, has been presented by the directors, the staff, and the workpeople with a piece of plate and an illuminated address.

The Society of Chemical Industry local section is very much occupied in furthering the preparations of the programme which is to be carried out next week. At the banquet there is to be an imposing array of local oratorical talent, and several surprises, not unlike what was experienced at the "Smoker," are to be included. The Edgbaston Gardens fête is to eclipse anything hitherto held there, and the band of the Coldstream Guards has been engaged.

A report having appeared in a Wolverhampton paper that Messrs. Chance & Hunt, Ltd., were contemplating the erection of extensive chemical-works at Stafford, a "Birmingham Mail" representative interviewed Mr. A. M. Chance, chairman of the company, who stated that they had purchased from sixty to seventy acres of land near the north end of Stafford for industrial purposes, the object being to erect plant to get salt. There is no intention of removing their chemical-works from Oldbury or Wednesdaybury, nor to erect chemical-works on the acquired site.

#### East Anglian Notes.

*A propos* of "Xrayser's" note on circulating-libraries for chemists, Mr. G. J. Poll's pharmacy at Wells-next-Sea is the local dépôt for the Tabard Inn library.

Lieut. and Quartermaster Heyhoe is a prize-winner in the annual shooting competition of D Company, 3rd Vol. Batt. Norfolk Regiment. He missed first place by two points.

Mr. J. S. Shearman, chemist, Great Yarmouth, has been elected a member of the Hospital Management Committee. During the 12 months just ended drugs have cost the hospital 200*l.* less than in the year preceding, due largely, it is stated, to the house surgeon dispensing his own prescriptions.

Cold and unsettled weather has greatly delayed the season at the various coast towns. In common with other folk, the chemist eagerly awaits visitors. Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and Cromer had a little stimulus to business last week-end by the attraction of portions of the Channel Fleet lying in their waters for four days. Mr. D. Davison, Ph.Ch., was a member of the civic party who sailed out to the Flagship to bid the Squadron welcome to Cromer.

**Chemist and Vaccinist.**

At a meeting of the Mansfield Board of Guardians on June 27, it was stated that at the previous meeting of the Board a letter was read from the Local Government Board, stating that certificates of successful vaccination had been signed by Mr. E. M. Greensill, chemist and druggist, of South Normanton, as "a medical practitioner duly registered." The Board had communicated with the Medical Association, and were informed that Mr. Greensill's name did not appear on the Medical Register. They suggested that the Guardians should consider the advisability of taking proceedings against Mr. Greensill. The latter now wrote to the Guardians stating that under pressure he had several times vaccinated children and had given a certificate, but had always called himself what he was, and it was an omission on his part not to have crossed out the words on the certificate "medical practitioner." He was a registered dentist, chemist, and medical student, and his diploma entitled him to attend women and children, and to vaccinate privately. As an old member of the Board of Guardians, he hoped proceedings would not be taken against him. A resolution was adopted to the effect that Mr. Greensill's apology was ample, and that the correspondence be sent to the Local Government Board.

**Cricket.**

On June 27 the Nottingham Chemists C.C. were defeated by Notts Unity C.C., the scores being Unity 147 for six wickets, Chemists 75. Henslock was the highest scorer for the chemists.

**Sheffield Pharmacy Athletic Club.**—The execrable weather has seriously interfered with the fixtures of the cricket team. On June 27 they managed to get in their second match, when they were beaten by the Sheffield G.P.O. team by 59 runs to 43.

Burgoyne Burbidge's C.C. v. Davy Hills C.C.—A League match was played on June 29, at Oxted, Surrey. D. H. batted first and scored 59 (Dollar 18). Martin took 5 wickets for 14 runs, Burgoyne's scored 131 (Moxon 49, Selwood 24, and Young 24), Burgoyne's thus winning by 72 runs.

**Leicester Pharmacy Athletic Club.**—A fortnight or so ago the Leicester Chemists had to bow the knee to the prowess at cricket of one branch of his Majesty's servants—the soldiers from Glen Parva Barracks, but on June 27 they obtained a signal victory over another branch of men in the uniform of the State when they met the Leicester Postmen at the Old County Ground, Aylestone Park. The Postmen only made 52; while for the Chemists Miles alone knocked up a score of 80, so that the opposing total was passed with five wickets in hand. Scholes batted well also, and the total eventually came to 142 by the time the last wicket had fallen, the Chemists thus winning handsomely by 90 runs.—Arrangements are being made for the match against the Notts Chemists on July 18 to coincide with a picnic to Nanpantan, in connection with the Leicester and Leicestershire Chemists' Association, so that given fine weather the affair should prove very enjoyable.

**Irish News.**

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

**New Bottle-works.**

Dublin now has a second bottle-making works, and though only a short time started at 15 Barrow Street, it is stated to hold large orders for mineral-water bottles. The only thing imported is pure sand from Rouen.

**A Soda-water Union.**

The Enniskillen Guardians are somewhat perturbed at the large consumption of soda-water and stimulants in the workhouse, and have appointed a committee, with the doctors, to investigate the matter. For the year ended March 31, 1907, the cost was 68*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, and the rate of consumption for the following two months averaged 82*l.* per annum. The Local Government Board Inspector is to be asked also to look into the matter.

**Tow Gone Astray.**

A month ago the Medical Supply Co., Sligo, sent a consignment of tow to the Tobercurry Union, per rail,

with other requisites under cover, but the tow did not reach its destination. The Medical Supply Co. have now sent on another supply, and they are dealing with the railway company in relation to the non-delivery of the previous consignment.

**Notifying Diseases.**

Dr. J. C. McWalter read a paper before the Royal Institute of Public Health at Douglas, I.O.M., entitled "Suggested Improvements in the Notification of Diseases," in which it is suggested that all diseases should be notified to the sanitary authorities at regular intervals, and that a small fee be paid to the practitioner for his trouble. The sanitary authorities would thus be cognisant of all diseases which exist in their locality, and could take steps to check their progress.

**Adulterated Washing Soda.**

The recent prosecutions in Dublin, brought at the instance of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. against grocers and dealers for selling washing soda adulterated with Glauber salt, has led the Department of Agriculture to issue a leaflet impressing on farmers the necessity of only using pure compounds for spraying potatoes. The Alkali Manufacturers' Association are also, by advertisement, warning dealers against selling adulterated washing soda.

**Personal.**

Mr. James Louden, druggist, Donaghadee, met with an accident on June 28. He fell from a ladder at the rear of his premises, and injured his head badly.

*A propos* of the knighthood to be conferred on Mr. W. J. Baxter, Coleraine, it is interesting to note that a fortnight ago it was mentioned in the Press that it was not unlikely that the honour conferred upon Sir Thomas W. Robinson, M.P.S.I., would be repeated in the near future in the case of a well-known pharmacist. Rumour was wrong only to the extent that another gentleman connected with the drug-trade (Mr. Stanley Harrington, of Cork) is similarly honoured.

**Unfounded Charge.**

Mr. P. N. White, pharmaceutical chemist, Sligo, was sued for 25*l.* 15*s.* at Sligo Quarter Sessions by Mr. A. F. Mitchell, a dog fancier, the plaintiff alleging that Mr. White was detaining one of his dogs. The dog had been given as a puppy, two years ago, to Mr. White's son by another youth, and was recently claimed by Mitchell. The Judge said that Mr. White was a well-known citizen in Sligo, and it was a shameful thing to make such charges against him. Both he and his son had given their evidence honourably and straightforwardly. The action should never have been brought into court, and he had great pleasure in dismissing it.

**Scotch News.**

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

**Sir James Dewar at Dollar.**

At the closing exhibition of Dollar Academy last week, Sir James Dewar, F.R.S., who got his schooling there, was present along with Lady Dewar, and after the prizes had been presented Sir James gave a lecture on liquid air, and showed by demonstrations its effects on various substances. The Royal Institution professor never had a more appreciative audience. Before beginning his lecture Sir James said that when he was at Dollar it was his good fortune to live under the roof and in close intimacy with a man who could really be described as a great man—that was the late Dr. Lindsay, who was mathematical teacher. It was entirely at his hands and under his direction that his bent in life was directed as it had been. At the close Lady Dewar presented the medals and prizes to the successful pupils, and also presented to the institution a statuette of her husband.

**Aberdeen.**

The Aberdeen Parish Council estimate that the cost of medicines and medical extras for the current year will amount to 250*l.*, and soap will cost 19*l.*

Two Aberdeenshire chemists (Lieut.-Col. Horton, of Bucksburn, and Sergeant Alex. Milne, of Maud) spent last week under canvas in the Volunteer Gordon Brigade camp at Echt.

The few who attended the annual excursion of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association pronounced it to be an unqualified success, Mr. Ness's arrangements as convener being well spoken of. It is to be regretted that this annual gathering is not so well attended by the members as it might be.

Mr. Alan Farquhar, son of Mr. R. F. Farquhar, chemist, Insch, has been appointed assistant in the laboratory of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. Mr. Farquhar, who was organist in the United Free Church, Insch, received a gold albert from members of the church as a token of their appreciation of his services.

A Pharmacological Library has been founded in Marischal College in memory of her husband by the widow of the late Charles Douglas Ferguson Phillips, M.D., LL.D., lecturer in *materia medica* and *therapeutics* in Westminster Hospital, London, and at one time examiner in Aberdeen University. He endowed a scholarship in medicine in Marischal College in 1897.

#### Edinburgh.

The current number of "The Student" publishes several photographs of scenes in the recent play. Mr. Herbert M. Spoor figures well in it.

An apparently inspired paragraph in "The Evening News" regarding what has really been an epidemic of dog-poisoning, refers to the difficulty of obtaining strychnine.

A story is told in a local newspaper of a man to whom medicine in capsule form was supplied. He complained to the doctor that much time was lost in extracting the contents with a darning-needle!

Members of the Edinburgh Pharmacy Golf Club played last week over the Braid Hills Course for possession of the Dick Monthly Medal, when the winner was Mr. J. P. Gibb, 89-14=75. Mr. J. Manson was second, and Mr. R. Scott third.

#### Glasgow.

At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the British Empire Naturalists' Association on June 28, Mr. Peter Fenton contributed a successful botanical paper entitled "The Beginnings of Life."

The services rendered by Professor McKendrick, scientist and public man, to the community are to be recognised by the equipment of a laboratory for experimental psychology in the new buildings at Gilmorehill and the presentation of his portrait in oil.

A Glasgow firm of paint and varnish manufacturers were fined 15/-, on June 28, at the instance of the Inland Revenue authorities, for selling 5 gals. of methylated spirit to a firm of cabinet-makers in Edinburgh without having a licence. For the defence it was urged that an employé had by mistake sent methylated spirit instead of "finish."

## Welsh News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor, who also invites reports on business changes and other trade matters.

#### No Enthusiasm.

On the report of their Secretary, the Technical Schools Committee of the Cardiff Corporation have decided to discontinue the organic chemistry and other classes, owing to the small attendance of students.

#### Withdrawn.

Messrs. Kynoch, Ltd., at whose magazine at Llantrisant 23,000 lb. of explosives was recently seized, have withdrawn their appeal to the High Court against the decision of Quarter Sessions on April 26, and agreed to give a written undertaking not to use mercuric chloride in future.

#### The Gwilym Evans Estate.

The residue of the estate of the late Mr. Gwilym Evans, of quinine-bitters fame, Llanelly, was put up to auction last week. The principal lot was the Westfa mansion and grounds, together with the adjoining farm of Bailey-Glas, which were knocked down to a butcher for 5,600/- Another farm was sold for 1,500/-.

#### Aerated-water Accident.

A curious accident happened the other day at the aerated-water factory of Messrs. Lloyd & Yorath, Canal Parade, Newport. The pressure-globe on the soda-water pump suddenly burst, and the broken glass struck two men in the face, inflicting rather serious flesh-wounds, which necessitated their removal to the County Hospital. Carbonic-acid gas and water passes into the globe prior to the liquid being conveyed to the cylinder which supplies the bottles, and the only reason that can be assigned for the accident is the contraction of the outlet-valve, thus causing greater pressure on the glass than it was able to bear.

## French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

**HAIR-DYES.**—The recently formed Hair-dyers' Syndicate has organised a series of lectures in Paris, which have been largely attended both by hairdressers and their clients, ladies being especially numerous among the latter.

**PERFUME-FACTORY BURNED.**—Damage estimated at 350,000f. was caused by a fire which occurred on June 24 at the factory of the Parfumerie Hygiénique, at Courbevoie, belonging to M. Félix Paget. Part of the loss is covered by insurance.

**A DRUGGISTS' "FRATERNAL" ASSOCIATION** for the co-operative purchase and manufacture of chemicals and similar goods is announced in Paris, with a capital of 26,000f., divided into 1,300 20f. shares. The address of the proposed new company is 24 rue de Brey, Paris.

**AN ACCEPTABLE SUGGESTION.**—M. Feneon proposes to fix 25 per cent. as the minimum profit on "patents," and to boycott all not assuring this amount to the retailer. His idea has been taken up by the Pharmacists' Society of the Rhône Department, and by them presented to the General Association for consideration.

**IN PLACE OF HONOUR.**—Pharmacists visiting the château of Langeais (Touraine) will notice that the centre of the vast dining-table is occupied by a fine old bronze mortar dated 1535. This castle and all its contents will become the property of the Institute of France on the death of the present proprietor, and be kept as a mediæval museum.

**BUSINESS ENTERPRISE!**—Among the legal matters now in the hands of the Marseilles Pharmacists' Society is the case of a Marseilles pharmacist's assistant, named Laviny, who did wholesale business in "patents." His turnover is stated to have been over 7,000/- sterling per annum. The papers seized by the police showed that he actively sought and bought up the samples of "patents" sent to doctors, and also that he persuaded doctors to ask manufacturers of "patents" for specimens "for therapeutic trial" or in exchange for certain medical certificates. One doctor is being prosecuted as Laviny's confederate.

**ASSISTANTS' MOVEMENT.**—The note on assistants' movement in Germany referred to recently in the *C. & D.* reminds me of the French assistants' endeavours in a similar direction. The difference in results is probably due to national characteristics. The Frenchman's impatience of discipline would make him an excellent reformer were it accompanied by more sinking of individualities when the common good is at stake. Politics, too, the pitfall of all French trade-unions, has perhaps been a little too much in evidence in the pharmacists' assistants' movements. The "Pharmacie Laborieuse," for instance, is edited in a certain tone familiar to readers of the average "labour" paper, but which is likely to appeal little to the educated, and still less to the moneyed, classes. It is a thousand pities, in the interest of a class whose hours are certainly unduly long, whose salaries are modest, and whose work demands unremitting care and attention, that a strong union of pharmacists' assistants cannot be formed to carry out (in a spirit of courtesy and compromise towards employers, who are themselves among the sufferers by the long hours, etc.) some reasonable and workable agreement. But up to the present, I must confess, my attendance at meetings has left me under the impression that the French assistants will have to considerably modify their present tactics before they attain any large membership or effect any far-reaching reform.

## Australasian News.

### New South Wales.

THE PHARMACY BOARD of New South Wales met on May 16. The reciprocity agreement with Western Australia was approved in draft, and that with Queensland was returned duly signed. Bigamy was declared by the law officers of the Crown not to be an offence which could be said in any way to render a man unfit to carry on the business of a pharmacist and liable to have his name taken off the register. One chemist complained of another that he left his shop every Monday in charge of an unregistered person, while he practised dentistry in a town at some distance. The Board decided that it would not take any action in this matter. A pharmacist who had been registered as having been an assistant on the passing of the Act of 1897 was advertising himself as qualified by examination. The Board decided to remonstrate with him.

### South Australia.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia two wholesale houses, in reply to letters calling attention to the cutting of their proprietaries, indicated many difficulties that had been met with, and said they would be glad to receive suggestions. A legal opinion had been obtained on the Early-closing Act to the effect that chemists were exempt from the provisions of the Act only so long as they sell exempted goods, which included drugs, medicines, medical and surgical instruments and appliances, tobacco, etc., perfumes, hair-oils, washes, and confectionery. The Secretary of the Medical Defence Association wrote asking for a meeting between delegates of the two Societies to discuss points of common interest, and a committee of three was appointed. The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce intimated that the Commonwealth Government would consider any representations made through the Chamber for the revision of the tariff.

## Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

QUEBEC PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Association was held at Quebec on June 12. In the course of his address Mr. J. E. Tremble, the President, gave a *résumé* of the work done during the past session, and commented on the proposed changes in the mode of conducting the Preliminary and the Minor examinations. The annual report and financial statement were adopted, and the following were elected as members of the Council to hold office for two years : Messrs. J. E. Tremble, Wilfrid Barolet, A. J. Laurence, Victor Levesque, J. E. W. Lecours, and M. Albert. These, with the following, who remain in office, will constitute the Council for 1907-8 : Messrs. E. A. Du Berger, Henry R. Gray, Alfred L. Jolicour, C. E. Scarff, J. A. Goyer, and E. C. Fraser.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—The seventeenth annual meeting of this Association was held at Vancouver on June 12. It was a thoroughly representative gathering, and a large amount of business was transacted ; in fact, so great was the accumulation of work during the past year that the Council had two protracted meetings, and it was generally conceded that at least two days would in future have to be devoted to the annual proceedings. The President, Mr. Joseph H. Emery, in his address congratulated the Association on the recent amendment to the Pharmacy Act, and quoted the kind words of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in the editorial on "Company Pharmacy" (*C. & D.*, May 18, p. 743). He also advocated strongly the sending of a delegate from the Association to a proposed conference of Canadian provincial associations to be held in Toronto in September, when matters of pharmaceutical interest to the Dominion will be discussed, particularly the proposed patent-medicine legislation. This conference, if it materialises, will probably be the nucleus of a Dominion Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. John Cochrane, of Victoria, was selected by the Association—the President (who was first nominated) requesting that this gentleman be appointed in view of the fact that he

has taken a very active interest in pharmacy legislation for many years. Mr. Cochrane's motion regarding "authoritative standards for pharmaceutical preparations not included in the British Pharmacopœia" (see *C. & D.*, June 22, p. 941) was adopted, as well as another resolution

That this Association discountenance as far as possible the sale of all narcotics recognised as habit-forming drugs.

The officers and Council were elected at follows : President, Mr. Robt. R. Burns (Armstrong, B.C.); Vice-President, Mr. Chas E. Netherby (Vancouver, B.C.); Secretary-Registrar-Treasurer, Mr. James Browne (Vancouver, B.C.); Council, Messrs. J. H. Emery, J. Cochrane, E. S. Knowlton, C. Netherby, and W. M. Harrison.

## Colonial and Foreign News.

THE AMENDED SWISS PATENT LAW was passed without opposition by both Federal Houses on June 21. In Switzerland the feeling against it runs very high, especially on account of the open efforts Germany has made to get the law passed.

NEW PHARMACIES.—The Medical Council of the Russian Ministry of the Interior having considered various aspects of the proposal of the St. Petersburg Medical Department to open twenty-six new pharmacies in the capital, finds that permission may now be granted to open twenty-four new pharmacies in St. Petersburg without requiring the consent of the owners of other pharmacies.

MORPHINE AND OPIUM IN CHINA.—The Peking correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on June 28 that Germany and Spain have given their assent to the enforcement of the clauses of the American and British treaties forbidding the importation of morphine into China except for medical purposes. Japan is now the only manufacturing Power which has not given assent, and her isolation provokes comment. It would be interesting to know the annual production of morphine in Japan. The "Times" correspondent also announces that the United States Minister formally communicated to the Chinese Government proposals as to a joint investigation into the opium trade by an international commission, in which England, France, Germany, Holland, and Japan have expressed their willingness to take part. China, however, seems to see in the communication some hidden meaning menacing her sovereign rights, and has not yet replied. It is hardly possible that China will fail to realise the importance of participation in the joint commission, for refusal would stultify her badly.

THE NEW SWEDISH POISON REGULATIONS have now been published, and in many respects resemble the German laws ; while in some minor points Great Britain has served as a model. Poisons have been divided into two classes. Class I. includes the more powerful ones, and a most comprehensive list of each class has been compiled. These lists have to be revised every three years by the Medical Board in conjunction with the Board of Trade and the Technical High School, and the changes enacted have to be sanctioned by the Government. The poisons of Class I. may only be imported by pharmacists, manufacturers who have permission to use poisons in their business, and directors of State or public laboratories also in possession of an authorisation to use poisons. To manufacture these poisons proofs of qualification must be produced, the pharmacist being exempt. The sale of Class I. poisons is restricted to pharmacists or examined assistants, and police permission must be first obtained by the purchaser that there exists no cause why the same should not obtain the poison for the stated purpose. In the pharmacy he has to sign the poison-book, while the seller must sign his name, business, and time of sale, and quantity sold. Pharmacists must stock the poisons of Class I. or obtain them in the shortest possible time when required. For certain poisons of this class which are used for important technical purposes, the Government has fixed the sale-price as well as the method according to which the sale-price of preparations made from these are calculated. Poisons of the second class can only be sold by pharmacists, manufacturers of such poisons, and dealers who have obtained the requisite permission from the police. A new provision enjoins that persons who have purchased poisons must be especially careful in handling and storing the same.

## Legal Reports.

### High Court Cases.

#### SOAP-TRUST ACTION.

In the Court of Appeal on Saturday, June 29, Lords Justices Fletcher Moulton and Buckley had before them the case of Lever Bros., Ltd., v. the Associated Newspapers, Ltd., and the Pictorial Newspaper Co., Ltd., on an appeal by the plaintiffs respecting the interrogatory mentioned in our issue of June 29, p. 961. Their Lordships allowed the appeal, holding that the question was quite inadmissible.

#### "MOTROCINE" v. "MOTORINE."

The latter word is a registered trade-mark for a motor-lubricant made by Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd. The word "Motrocine" was desired to be registered by the Compagnie Industrielle des Petroles, but Price's opposed, and on July 4 Mr. Justice Warrington upheld Price's contention and refused permission to the Compagnie to have their mark registered.

#### ORDERING DRAINAGE-WORK.

In the Dublin King's Bench Court on July 1, before Mr. Justice Kenny, a case was heard in which Messrs. Hayle & Co., plumbers, sued Mr. H. A. Armitage, dental surgeon, to recover 60*l.* odd for drainage work executed at Derryharney House, Banagher, King's county. The defendant paid 22*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* into court for goods delivered, but denied liability with respect to the balance for drainage-repairs. Defendant said the order had been given by the medical officer of the district, and that the landlord was to be responsible. His Lordship held that the order for the work had been given by Mrs. Armitage, and she must be assumed to have acted with her husband's authority. He gave judgment for the plaintiffs.

#### A DENTAL AGREEMENT.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on July 2, an action came before Lord Guthrie in which Frederick Page, L.D.S., 6 Hope Street, Edinburgh, sues Benjamin Sherratt, L.D.S., 8 Castle Terrace, Edinburgh, for payment of 250*l.* Pursuer says that he engaged the defendant as operating assistant for three years from January 1, 1903, one of the conditions being that at the termination of his agreement or at any time he should not start business as a dental surgeon in Edinburgh, and that a breach of that agreement would render him liable to a penalty of 250*l.* Defendant left his employment on May 4 last, and started business at the address mentioned. The defendant says, *inter alia*, that the agreement was against public policy, and that pursuer had broken the contract by failing to account for commissions (5 to 10 per cent.) due to him from 1903 to 1905 and amounting to 500*l.* He claims that he is entitled to set off these sums against any sum to which the pursuer may be entitled in this action.

#### BUTTER OF ANTIMONY CASE.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, July 3, Lord Johnston gave judgment for the defendant in the case of Rosen v. Stephen, the facts of which have been fully reported in previous issues. In a long judgment, his Lordship narrated these facts (how Rosen obtained butter of antimony from the defendant, a pharmaceutical chemist in Dundee, and applied it to his daughter's head for ringworm, with alleged injury, for which he sought 500*l.* damages). His Lordship found that statements made in respect to the defendant were untrue, and decided for him on the facts as well as on legal grounds. In respect to the latter he said :

The generally accepted responsibility of a chemist is that he shall compound his drugs and prepare his prescriptions with the required knowledge of their component parts, and careful accuracy in the compounding. But though he is bound in this respect to know his drugs, he is not bound to know their properties. In this *spondet per itiam artis*. But there is no case here of breach of this obligation. In the next place a chemist may recommend or represent as any other tradesman may, for the purpose of pushing the sale of his goods. If he does so he may be liable on the representation. But neither is the present a case of that sort, however much it may have been averred. Lastly, circumstances may impose a duty on the chemist to prevent injury to his customer

by warning him of any possible danger from the use of the article sold of which he as a chemist is or ought to be aware, but of which his customer is or may reasonably be supposed to be ignorant (*Heaven v. Pender*, L.R. 11 Q.B.D. 503, and *Clarke v. Army and Navy Co-operative Society*, L.R. 1903, 1 K.B. 155). But assuming this ground of liability against the defendant, I am not satisfied that on the evidence he had been guilty of any such negligence of this duty as should render him liable. I am satisfied that the drug may be used if properly applied. I am satisfied that in the first place the defendant warned the pursuer that he had no personal knowledge of its being used for the purpose in question, and in the second place that he warned him that if used it must be applied carefully and sparingly, and only with a camel's-hair brush. I am therefore of opinion that no case is made against the defendant of actionable negligence. Actionable negligence must consist of a breach of some duty, but assuming the duty to be as I have stated, no breach of it has in my opinion been proved. Reference was made in the course of the argument to the Sale of Goods Act, 1893, sec. 14. But the Act was not pleaded on record, and the reference was so incidental that I do not feel called upon to deal with it seriously. Even if I were, I should be disposed to say that the circumstances did not justify the contention that there was reliance on the seller's skill or judgment.

His Lordship accordingly assuized the defendant, with expenses.

#### Pharmacy Act, 1868.

##### UNQUALIFIED ASSISTANTS FINED.

At Plymouth County Court on June 26, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain sued John Edwards, 7 Coburg Street, Plymouth, and Macaulay (no Christian name given), of 9 Garden Terrace, Plymouth, chemists' assistants, for 5*l.* each for selling poison. Mr. T. W. Ginn, for the prosecutors, stated that penalties were claimed from defendants for selling contrary to Section 15 of the Act, defendants not being registered chemists and druggists. In the case of John Edwards, Claud Williams, chemist's assistant, said on March 14 he purchased a bottle of cough-mixture from defendant. On April 18 he gave it over to Mr. Moon, an official of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. H. Moon deposed that morphine, one of the constituents of the mixture, was a poison. Mr. Thomas Tickle, B.Sc., analyst, Exeter, said the cough-mixture contained 1½ grain of morphine. In reply to Judge Lush Wilson, witness said this would be a fatal dose for a person to take. A teaspoonful of the mixture would be dangerous. Defendant did not appear, and his Honour gave judgment against him for 5*l.* and costs.—Mr. Ginn, in the second case, said Macaulay had admitted the offence, and would pay 5*l.* if he had it. He was unable to obtain defendant's Christian name. His Honour said there might be another Macaulay in the same shop, and he would adjourn the case.

On Friday Mr. Ginn informed his Honour that the Christian name of Macaulay was Donald, and he applied for judgment against Donald Macaulay. His Honour granted the application. He said he understood it had been a troublesome case, and that considerable expense had been incurred. He would, therefore, allow costs on the higher scale.

#### Dentists Act, 1878.

##### ACTION AGAINST A DUBLIN COMPANY.

In the Chancery Division of the Dublin High Court on July 1, before the Master of the Rolls, a motion was made in the case of "His Majesty's Attorney-General (at and by the relation of Kevin E. O'Duffy), plaintiff; Henry J. Bradlaw, Surgeon-Dentist, Ltd., Henry J. Bradlaw, Izidore J. Bradlaw, John Alexander, Philip Bradlaw Phillips, Wm. Collier, Thos. G. Goepell, John J. Blakely, and Francis Chandler, defendants." In this case the company of Henry J. Bradlaw, Surgeon-Dentist, Ltd., carry on business as dentists at 78 Harcourt Street, Dublin, and the same charges are made against it as in the case of Myddletons, Ltd., surgeon-dentists, Belfast (see *C. & D.*, June 22, p. 926). The plaintiff seeks also in this case to have the defendants restrained from carrying on the profession of dentists or using the title of "surgeon-dentist," or any combination of the words in the name of the company, or from holding themselves out to the public as such. Mr. E. A. Collins, B.L., appeared for one of the defendants, P. B. Phillips; Mr.

Rosenthal, B.L., represented Henry J. Bradlaw; and the plaintiff was represented by Mr. FitzGibbon, B.L.

Mr. Collins, on behalf of Mr. Phillips, asked to be allowed to withdraw the defence filed on behalf of him and the other defendants so far as same related to him, and that he be at liberty to file a separate defence to the action.

Mr. FitzGibbon, on behalf of the Attorney-General, had no objection, and he thought Mr. Rosenthal, for the other defendants, would not object either. Two of the defendants had not been served.

The Master of the Rolls said that all the defendants must be served with notice.

Mr. FitzGibbon, for the plaintiffs, said that the defendants were served as far as they could be found; but two of them appeared to be fictitious names, and he intended to show at the trial of the action that these two were non-existent people. He had no objection to the application made by Mr. Collins being granted, on condition that the notice of trial which had been already served on the defendants would be accepted by Mr. Collins on behalf of his clients.

The Master of the Rolls said he would like to hear what the original defence was.

Mr. Collins said the general defence lodged on behalf of all the defendants, including his client, was a denial of the statement of the claim that the company was composed of any persons not registered under the Dentists Act, 1878; also that the company was duly formed; that Izidore J. Bradlaw never took any part in the company; that the statement of claim disclosed no cause of action, or that any public right had been interfered with, on any public wrong had been committed by defendants.

The Master of the Rolls: You client allowed that defence to be filed on his behalf, and now he wants to amend it?

Mr. Collins: It was not authorised by him; it was a general defence on behalf of all. The solicitor made a mistake. My client had no knowledge at all that any proceedings had been taken to remove the name of Henry J. Bradlaw from the list of dentists. He states that he became a member of the company through the misrepresentation of Henry J. Bradlaw in this regard; and he (Mr. Phillips) was now anxious to have his name removed from the list of shareholders of the company, and he was willing to submit to any order that the Court might make in the matter.

Mr. FitzGibbon said that on June 26 notice of trial was served for July 10, but it might not be possible now to have the trial at the present sittings.

Mr. Rosenthal said that the defence that was now proposed to be delivered on behalf of Mr. Phillips was very embarrassing to the defendants for whom he appeared. The action was brought charging a conspiracy against defendants to form an illegal company for the purpose of carrying on the practice of dentistry, and the defence as originally delivered for his and Mr. Collins's client denied the conspiracy, and alleged that all the members of the company were duly registered dentists. The defence which was now proposed to be delivered contained allegations of misrepresentation against his (Mr. Rosenthal's) clients, and inasmuch as no issue of that kind could be tried between Mr. Phillips and the other defendants at the trial of the action, he submitted that either these allegations should be struck out of the new defence, or that his rights should be preserved to him, and that he should be allowed to cross-examine Mr. Collins's client.

The Master of the Rolls, after some further argument, said he would allow the defence to be amended within two days.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### CREAM OF TARTAR.

At Birkenhead on June 28, James Woodward and Frederick Cave, Grange Road, Birkenhead, were summoned for selling cream of tartar containing 5.2 per cent. of sulphate of lime. For the defence it was submitted that sulphate of lime was not an adulterant in the ordinary sense of the term, but was present simply because in the process of manufacture the natural impurities had not been sufficiently

eliminated. The Bench dismissed the case on payment of costs.

#### BORIC-ACID OINTMENT.

At the Greenwich Police Court on Thursday, June 27, Jonah Milner, chemist and druggist, East Greenwich, was (as briefly reported in our Supplement last week) summoned before Mr. Hutton for selling boric-acid ointment deficient in boric acid to the extent of 15 per cent. Mr. F. Robinson, the Town Clerk, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. C. H. Kirby (Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby, Solicitors to the Chemists' Defence Association) for the defence.—Mr. E. G. Annis, L.R.C.P., medical officer, proved the deficiency.—Mr. Kirby submitted a warranty from Mr. Blackie, Tower Bridge Road, who used the words, "Every ointment guaranteed as labelled" on his business-documents.—Mr. Robinson intimated that he would not oppose the form of warranty if the defendant were quite sure that it was given in this particular supply. This the defendant did in evidence, producing the invoice which had been sent by post at the same time as the goods in February. The ointment was supplied to the inspector exactly as received.—Mr. Robinson suggested that the evidence of the defendant was not sufficient to identify the goods, and he doubted if his memory were sufficiently clear.—The Magistrate said that as the defendant pledged his oath that the ointment was the same as referred to in the invoice and that the invoice came with the ointment, he must accept it. He dismissed the summons.

#### SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

EDMUND WINZER, chemist and druggist, Greenwich, was summoned for selling sweet spirit of nitre deficient to the extent in ethyl nitrite of 62 per cent. Mr. Kirby, who defended, objected to the form in which the analyst's certificate was made out, and Mr. Hutton agreed to deal with the matter when the certificate was put in.—Mr. Robinson, who said the sale was admitted, called Dr. Annis, who proved the analysis. Cross-examined, he said there were no previous complaints against defendant. Questioned as to the volatility of nitrous ether, he said, although the certificate was dated May 30, sixteen days after the purchase, the analysis was commenced on the day following the purchase.—Mr. Kirby then said he objected to the form of the certificate because the analyst had not "certified the parts," as required. In making spirit of nitre four ingredients are used, but the analyst had not shown the quantities of each ingredient present. He quoted, in support of his argument, cases which had come before Lord Alverstone and Mr. Justice Hawkins.—Mr. Robinson contended that all that was required was for the analyst to specify the article deficient, but Mr. Hutton thought that he could not get over the cases quoted. The constituent parts had not been set out, so he would have to dismiss the summons.

DAVID USBORN STILL, chemist and druggist, Old Charlton, was summoned at the Woolwich Police Court, on June 28, before Mr. Hutton, for selling sweet spirit of nitre deficient to the extent of 90 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. in ethyl nitrite.—Mr. Robinson, Town Clerk, who prosecuted, stated that the certificate showed 0.17 per cent. of ethyl nitrite. Objections were raised by the defendant, who stated that the form of the certificate gave only one constituent of the sample; and the Town Clerk said that the case of *Bakewell v. Davies*, which took place in February 1894, appeared to him to place this certificate outside the case which governed his Worship's decision on the previous day. Mr. Hutton inquired whether the Town Clerk agreed that the certificate must be in form of the schedule, to which the reply was "No, sir, the section provides that the certificate shall be in that form or to the like effect." The Magistrate remarked that to give only the deficiency in one ingredient was not "to the like effect," but the Town Clerk replied that it was so, if the case was not one of adulteration; it was sufficient if the deficiency was given without the constituent parts in a case of deterioration.—Mr. Hutton pointed out that all the certificate said was that the sample contained 0.17 per cent. of ethyl nitrite, and that therefore it was deficient to the extent of 90 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.; and after the Town Clerk had re-marked that the analyst in the case of *Bakewell v. Davies* stopped short at that very point, the Magistrate said the object of the certificate was to assist the Court.—Mr. Robin-

son agreed that it would be better if the certificate showed all the constituent parts, but as far as he could remember this was the first time the difficulty had arisen in these cases.—No one was to blame at all, the Magistrate observed, and the Town Clerk pointed out that by comparing the certificate of *Bakewell v. Davies* with the one produced the omissions would be found to be alike; but Mr. Hutton said that the certificate told him nothing: it was supposed to be of assistance to the Court, but was no guide at all. The Town Clerk said he was satisfied that the analyst had told him that the sample was deficient, and therefore he should not purchase it, and it might be assumed that ethyl nitrite was the only ingredient of value in sweet spirit of nitre, and the sample was hopelessly deficient in that. He referred to the case of *Bridge v. Howard*, decided subsequent to *Fortune v. Hanson* (on which the decision of the previous day was based), and argued that under the ruling of the Court in that case the certificate was sufficient. The Magistrate read the case through, and said he thought the certificate before him was a little too vague to be acted upon: the analyst had not kept sufficiently to the form of the schedule. The summons was dismissed, without costs. The Magistrate consented to state a case in the event of the Council desiring to take the matter further.

At Walsall on June 28, George Hunt, West Street, Leamore, was fined 28s., including costs, for selling sweet nitre which was 92 per cent. deficient in ethyl nitrite. For the defence it was urged that the poor quality was probably due to the sweet nitre having been in stock a long while, and, being very volatile, it quickly evaporated.

At the Sheffield Police Court on June 27, Christopher Heaps, of 197 Rockingham Street, was ordered to pay 3s. 6d., including costs, for selling sweet spirit of nitre deficient in strength.

### County Court Cases.

#### SEDNA GOOD FOR INFIDELS.

At the Omagh Quarter Sessions last week, Messrs. Deans, Logan & Co., Belfast, makers of Sedna wine, sought to recover 2l. 8s. from Mr. Kearns, Dromore, for Sedna wine. The defendant said he could not sell the wine, and still had it in his possession. The plaintiffs' traveller had told him that it was good for "infidels." His Honour decided to dismiss the case without costs if the plaintiffs would take back the goods. This they would not do, and they have appealed against the decision of the County Court Judge to the Assizes.

#### COMMittal FOR DEBT.

In the City of London Court, on June 28, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., Wyleys, Ltd., wholesale druggists, Coventry House, South Place, E.C., sought to enforce payment of 6l. 4s. 11d. against Mr. George Buckley, chemist, trading as Buckley & Co., 111 Earl's Court Road. The Judge said the defendant had written to the Court saying he would pay 1l. within ten days, then 1l. a month afterwards, if the plaintiffs would accept it. The plaintiffs' representative said the defendant would not pay anything until they summoned him. The Court made an order for payment of 1l. a month, with committal in default.

#### A CASE OF DISMISSAL.

At Nottingham County Court on June 28, before Judge Allen, William Augustus McKown sued Benjamin North & Co., wholesale druggists, St. James's Street, Nottingham, for 100l. damages for wrongful dismissal. Plaintiff stated that he entered the employ of the defendants in 1901, and at the end of 1906 he made with them an agreement for five years, under which he was to receive 50s. a week and 10 per cent. of the profits made in the manufacturing department. He was required to instruct assistants in their work. Through becoming bond under a promissory note judgment was obtained against plaintiff, and he was arrested for debt. On the next day he received a letter from the firm stating that his services had for a long time been unsatisfactory, and they were giving him 13l. in lieu of a month's notice. Prior to his arrest he had received no intimation that his services were unsatisfactory. For the defence it was stated that plaintiff came late to business, that he did not appear willing to teach the son of

one of the partners, and that he did not always enter recipes in the recipe-book according to the agreement. An assistant deposed that when making perfumes plaintiff always seemed to be unwilling to give him any instructions. Judgment was given for plaintiff for 25l. and costs.

#### SENDING PAINT TO CALCUTTA.

In the City of London Court on July 1, before his Honour Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., an action was brought by Neale & Wilkinson, Ltd., 32 St. Mary Axe, E.C., against the Cyanite Paint Co., 163 Clapham Road, to recover the sum of 4l. 0s. 2d. for freight and warehouse charges in connection with sending 20 drums of the defendants' paint to Messrs. Morrison, of Calcutta. The terms of the contract were that the plaintiffs should collect 29l., the price of the paint, and all their charges from Messrs. Morrison. The paint was forwarded to the plaintiffs in December 1904, and was sent straight away to Calcutta. When it arrived in India delivery was refused by Messrs. Morrison & Co. After a good deal of correspondence with the defendants and the Australian Commercial Agency, Ltd. (who had supplied the paint), the plaintiffs got an agent in Calcutta to sell the paint last year on behalf of the defendants. By that time it was worthless, but 1s. 6s. 8d. was realised for the drums. Defendants refused to pay the amount now claimed, saying that the plaintiffs had no right to "slaughter goods," as they had done, and counterclaimed for 25l., but now it was 10l. only. It transpired that Mr. Morrison had died suddenly, and the paint could not be taken in. This was the cause of all the trouble. Judge Lumley Smith said that 1l. 6s. 8d. seemed a very small sum to realise, and suggested that the defendants should have instructed someone in Calcutta to pay the plaintiffs' charges and sell the paint. He came to the conclusion that the plaintiffs were entitled to sell it, but reduced the amount of the claim to 3l., for which sum he gave judgment, with costs, judgment on the counterclaim also being entered for the plaintiffs.

### Bankruptcy Report.

*Re JAMES LYALL*, trading as Carlton's Drug Stores, at 433 Green Lanes, Harringay, Chemist and Druggist.—The Official Receiver, Mr. Cecil Mercer, on July 1, issued his final report to the creditors in this case, showing the position of the estate at the date of declaring a first and final dividend, and his application for discharge as Trustee. The debtor filed his own petition, and lodged a statement of affairs showing liabilities 1,394l. 11s. 6d., of which 604l. 6s. was unsecured against assets estimated to produce 540l. Of this sum 530l. was represented as the value of the stock-in-trade taken at cost. The Official Receiver now states that the stock-in-trade was sold by arrangement with the principal creditors, who held a charge on the lease and fixtures. The total purchase money was 550l. for stock, fixtures, lease, and goodwill, and it was arranged that out of this the estate should receive 125l. for the stock, which had been valued "as between willing buyer and willing seller" at 106l. 16s. The Official Receiver was advised that it would have realised much less on sale by auction. Some of the stock was sold in the course of the trading. The accounts now issued by the Official Receiver show that the total net realisations have amounted to 162l. 7s. 4d., against the debtor's estimate of £580. The total costs, charges, and expenses of administering the estate have amounted to 79l. 16s. 7d. Of the balance, 40l. 2s. 6d. has been paid for rent, 25l. 14s. 1d. to preferential creditors, and a first and final dividend of 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. in the pound to the unsecured creditors. The bankrupt's public examination was adjourned *sine die*.

### Deed of Arrangement.

*RUSHTON, ERNEST*, 35 Oxford Road and 59 Hollingrave Road, Burnley, trading as a Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee: William Greene, Nicholas Street, Burnley. Dated, June 25; filed, July 1. Liabilities unsecured, 173l. 18s. 1d.; estimated net assets, 50l. The creditors include R. Sumner & Co., Liverpool (23l.); J. & J. Taylor, Liverpool (12l.); and Raimes & Co., York (42l.).

#### Trust Deed.

*JOHN INGRAM THIRDE* (also trading as T. Robinson), chemist and druggist, 23 West Nile Street, Glasgow, has granted a trust deed on behalf of his creditors in favour of Messrs. John Mann & Son, C.A., 142 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, who are now in a position to divide the estate among the creditors.

## Gazette.

### Partnerships Dissolved.

GLOVER, J. H., and BENNETT, E., Bottesford, Leicestershire, general medical practitioners.  
WYMAN, J. S., SHAW, F., and DUNN, C. A., under the styles of George Curling, Wyman & Co., John Wyman and Geo. Curling & Co., Bunhill Row, E.C., wholesale and export druggists; as far as regards J. S. Wyman.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### RECEIVING ORDER.

CUTHBERT, HENRY PIERCE, Croydon, Surrey, medical practitioner.

## New Companies and Company News.

ASTLEY, JOHNSON & CO., LTD.—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (1,000 preference). Objects: To acquire (1) the business of a disinfectant and boiler-composition manufacturer carried on at Hull by H. R. Maxsted as the "Alpine Co." and (2) the business of an analytical and manufacturing chemist, wholesale druggist, drysalter, and oil-merchant carried on at Hull by F. E. Johnson, and to carry on the same. The managing directors are H. R. Maxsted, merchant, Hull (chairman), and F. E. Johnson (secretary, manager, and chemist).

BURDIN'S RED BOTTLE, LTD.—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with W. P. Marshall, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, and other preparations, photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus, etc. The first subscribers are: W. P. Marshall, Morley, Yorks, stationer; T. A. Marshall, Morley, manufacturer; E. Marshall, Morley, jeweller; A. Brown, Halifax, Yorks, traveller; F. W. Jarratt, Southport, traveller; Mrs. M. Marshall, Morley; and Mrs. H. Marshall, Morley. The first directors are W. P. Marshall, E. Marshall, T. A. Marshall, A. Brown, and F. W. Jarratt. Registered office, 117 Queen Street, Morley.

MELLIN'S FOOD, LTD.—The annual meeting of this company was held on June 28. Mr. E. C. Bliss, who presided, said it was proposed, after paying the preference-share interest, to distribute a further dividend upon the ordinary shares, making 6 per cent. for the year. The sum of 10,000*l.* would be written off the goodwill account, and 8,359*l.* would be carried forward. The report was adopted.

J. LLEWELLYN & CO., LTD., Shanghai.—The report of the directors states: The profit-and-loss account shows a credit balance of \$9,105, including \$6,955 brought forward from 1905 account, after allowing for 1905 dividend. This balance the directors recommend should be disposed of as follows: To pay a dividend of \$6 per share on 1,200 shares (\$7,200), to carry forward to 1907 account \$1,905. At the annual meeting the report and accounts as printed were accepted and passed. Mr. A. McLeod was re-elected a director.

APOLLINARIS & JOHANNIS, LTD.—The directors, after writing off the entire amount expended for advertising during the past year, have resolved to recommend the payment of a final dividend of 5 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, making 5 per cent. for the year ended March 31 last. They further recommend placing 20,000*l.* to reserve, as last year, leaving 13,760*s.* 6*d.* to be carried forward to the current year. The transfer-books will be closed from July 4 to July 18, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the dividend warrants.

BOOT'S PURE-DRUG CO., LTD.—Subscriptions have been invited during the past week for a new issue of 145,000 7-per-cent. "B" preferred ordinary shares of 1*l.* each in this company at a premium of 2*s.* 6*d.* each, which will be carried to general reserve fund. The shares now offered are the balance of a series of 245,000 shares, and confer the right to a fixed non-cumulative dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. The prospectus states that the auditors' certificate shows the profits for the past two years to have averaged 44,290*l.* per annum, an increase of over 35 per cent. as compared with the two and a-half years preceding.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.—The report for the year ending December 31 states that the net profits of the company amount to \$102,366, to which has been added the balance from the previous year, \$7,734. An interim dividend of 4 per cent. was paid in November last absorbing \$36,000, and it is now proposed to pay a further dividend of 4 per cent. (which will absorb \$36,000), to write off \$25,000 for building improvements, etc., and carry forward \$5,482. The annual general meeting was held at Hong-Kong on May 25, Mr. H.

Humphreys presiding. The Chairman said: There has been a continued and increased depression in trade in Hong-Kong and throughout China generally, and, in common with nearly every trading and industrial company, we have felt this depression, and to it we mainly attribute the decreased profits shown. I would also mention that we have suffered considerable loss through the depreciated value of subsidiary coins, and I estimate that our total loss in 1906 from this cause to be about \$15,000, as against \$6,000 in 1905. The report was adopted.

PLYMOUTH CO-OPERATIVE DRUG CO., LTD.—At Plymouth County Court on June 26, before Judge Lush Wilson, K.C., Mr. O. Wilcocks said, in the case of the Plymouth Co-operative Drug Co., Messrs. Judge & Priestly, solicitors for the petitioning creditors, had consented to the dismissal of the petition for liquidation on the payment of eighteen guineas costs. The company had gone into liquidation, and Mr. Henry Davey had been appointed liquidator. Messrs. Judge & Priestly had asked him to attend the court on their behalf and apply for the petition to be dismissed. Mr. James said he represented a judgment creditor for 14*l.* He did not oppose the application. Mr. Davey informed the Court that he was appointed receiver for the debenture-holder, and took possession. It was rather a difficult business to realise at first. After going fully into the matter, he had informed the debenture-holder that there was sufficient to pay his claim, and that there would also be a reasonable asset. He (Mr. Davey) did not want the business ruined. He believed it would be for the interests of all parties what he had done. After payment of the debenture-holder's claim and costs there would be a surplus. His Honour dismissed the petition on payment of eighteen guineas costs.

## Birth.

McBRIDE.—At 49 Edgbaston Road, Birmingham, on June 23, the wife of William A. W. McBride (Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), of a son.

## Marriages.

CLEGHORN—HARRIS.—At the Wesleyan Metropolitan Church, Cape Town, on June 6, by the Rev. G. W. Rogers, George Ramsay Cleghorn, chemist and druggist, to Jessie Cameron, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Harris, Cape Town.

FLETCHER—BAXTER.—At the Presbyterian Church, Grimsby, on July 2, by the Rev. J. Goldthorpe, Mr. Edward Norman Fletcher, chemist and druggist, St. James's Road, Halifax, to Miss S. B. Baxter, daughter of Mr. C. Baxter, of Cleethorpes Road, Grimsby.

HALLAM—JOHNSON.—At Burton-on-Trent, on June 19, Mr. Frank Hallam (manager and secretary of Hallam's, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Burton-on-Trent) to Winifred Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Johnson, of Guild Street, Burton-on-Trent.

PREScott—LAMPLUGH.—At Wentworth Street Wesleyan Church, Peterborough, on June 27, John Prescott, chemist and druggist, Tetbury, Gloucester, to Jessie, younger daughter of ex-Mayor Lamplugh, of Peterborough.

## Deaths.

BAILEY.—At Streatham, on June 19, Mr. Henry Bailey, chemist and druggist, formerly of Lordship Lane, East Dulwich, aged sixty-three.

FOSTER.—At Ivydale, London Road, Portsmouth, on June 26, Alice, wife of Councillor F. G. Foster, chemist and dentist, Lake Road, Landport.

GAIRDNER.—At Colinton, Midlothian, on June 28, Sir William Tennant Gairdner, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., etc., aged eighty-two. This distinguished Scotch physician was the son of Dr. John Gairdner, Edinburgh, and graduated at the Edinburgh University in 1845. He was connected with the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary as resident, pathologist and physician from 1846 until in 1862 he was appointed Professor of Medicine at the Glasgow University—a position which he held until 1900. He was also chief medical officer to the City of Glasgow from 1863 to 1872, and enjoyed a

large practice in the West of Scotland as a consultant, and was Honorary Physician-in-Ordinary to the King in Scotland. He received his knighthood in 1898, and had some years previously, on the motion of the late Sir Andrew Clark, been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was President of the British Medical Association in 1903. Sir William had written several medical works, and two notable books of a different character—viz., "The Physician as Naturalist," which contains a large amount of self-revelation, if not self-portraiture; and "The Three Things that Abide," a volume of lay sermons on faith, hope, and love.

**GERRARD.**—At Farnworth, Widnes, on June 29, Mr. Thomas Gerrard, formerly a chemist of that town, aged fifty-eight.

**HARRINGTON.**—At Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk, on June 30, Mr. Harry Down Harrington, chemist and druggist, elder son of Mr. Arthur Harrington, pharmaceutical chemist, Walsham-le-Willows, aged thirty.

**HAYLES.**—At Shanklin, Isle of Wight, on June 26, Mr. Benjamin Hone Hayles, chemist and druggist, late of Ealing, W., aged seventy-five.

**JOHNSON.**—At Edgbaston, on June 6, Mr. George Johnson, pharmaceutical chemist, late of Sutton Coldfield, aged seventy-four.

**LEECE.**—At Ridgefield, Fulwood, Preston, on June 26, Mr. Frederick Leece, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-three.

## Trade Notes.

**IODISED OIL.**—Messrs. Lorimer & Co., Ltd., Britannia Row, London, N., have published a tiny book on this preparation, giving information which is useful to prescribers.

**THE WAND MANUFACTURING CO.** intimate that they have acquired new premises at 21 Wellington Street, Leicester, the removal being necessitated by their growing business in pills, tablets, and capsules.

**MESSRS. WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS.** Berkhamsted, now make two distinct sheep-dips—"the King's" and "the Farmer's"—and agricultural chemists are invited to communicate with the makers in regard to them.

**OZONIA,** a bath-cure for rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, and gout, is introduced by the Ozonia Co., 8 Westland Row, Dublin, and sells in 1s. packets, this being sufficient for one large bath; but for stupes it is used in the proportion of one tablespoonful to a gallon of hot water. Trial packets containing sufficient for a gallon are also supplied.

**ACCIDENT INSURANCE.**—The Pilot Insurance Corporation, Ltd., 35 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., are sending out a prospectus in regard to the insurance risks of accidents to shop-assistants, clerks, travellers, etc., which states in a few words the advantages offered by the Pilot office. The office is non-tariff, and there is no cancellation-clause.

"**SHEM-EL-NESSIM.**"—The minimum selling-price of the new perfume introduced by Messrs. J. Grossmith, Son & Co., of Newgate Street, London, E.C., under this name, has been fixed at full face value. This and the handsome profit to retailers will make it, apart from its merits as a perfume, a most acceptable article for chemists to handle.

"**THE RIGHT WAY IN PHOTOGRAPHY**" is the title of a booklet which Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are distributing in connection with their "tabloid" developers and other photographic chemicals. It is a brightly written essay, dealing with exposure, development, intensification, reduction, and toning—the whole, of course, with reference to the use of "tabloid" chemicals. The firm inform us that they will send a copy to any of our readers on request.

**ASTHMA VAPORISING FLUID.**—A client of W. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, W., has devised a philanthropic scheme for the relief of sufferers from asthma. He has been a great sufferer from this complaint himself, and has obtained such relief from a vaporising fluid made by W. Martindale that he has instructed the latter to supply free, on the order of any medical practitioner, a vaporiser and vaporising fluid to any poor sufferer. For this purpose specially printed order forms are supplied to medical men, and on these being filled in the order is executed. We understand that the

fluid contains atropine among other ingredients, and it is supplied in three strengths, according to the nature of the case.

"**CARSEL.**" the new tonic aperient salt introduced by Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd., 38 Southwark Street, London, S.E., is a distinct novelty in this class of preparations. It is put forward as a powder of the Carlsbad type, but has distinct characteristics, and the combination with it of certain constituents which are not mineral in origin necessitates stamping. "Carzel" is a finely granular effervescent powder, with a subtle aromatic flavour. It is prompt in its effects, a comparatively small dose acting as a laxative, and it is notable that this is not attended with depression (the common fault of saline laxatives), for Carzel contains something which corrects the circulatory depression. Hence a morning dose has an exhilarating effect. The powder is likely to command the attention of prescribers. It is put up neatly in cartoned bottles to retail at 2s. 9d., and costs the trade 15s. 4d. per dozen net.

**DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.**—Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, in their quarterly price-list just issued, note additions and alterations as follows :

**Additions.**—Maw's "Denmark" enema syringes, sterilised lubricant for catheters, bath-thermometer (glass), Constaedt's throat-and-nasal spray, glass douche fittings, Maw's "Ideal" vaginal douche, wafer-dressing bandages (3 and 4 yds.), bunion-pads (bevelled and self-adhesive), check-tills, cold-cream in bottles and in opal jars with celluloid caps, corn-plasters (bevelled), glass-tube unions, toilet lanoline, lavender salts in metal-cased bottles, blue-glass spittoon.

**Advanced.**—Spaner's battery, suppository-moulds, Thomas's splint (second quality), maximum and minimum thermometers (zinc), douche, hygienic bandages, spiral-wire elastic knee-caps, Sayre's vests, suspensory-bandages, carrying-chairs, ivory-handled razors, pewter blood-basins and other pewter goods, white and green flint vials, ebony hair-brushes, bone and satinwood nail-brushes, shaving-brushes, bone shields, copper stomach-warmers, Milne's champagne-taps, and indiarubber teats.

**Reduced.**—Cole's charts, Spaner's cells, anchor enema-valves, pessary-mould, throat-brushes, springless band truss, enamelled-iron ware, caskets, check dusters, one shilling screw-glass oval feeding-bottles, glass unions, enamelled-iron funnels, glass cloths, glycerin jelly, horn knives, marking-ink, pill-machines, restorative pomade, powder-folders, scales (various), export check sponge-bags, Freck's tablet-machines, indiarubber tubing (third quality), and certain weights.

## Recent Wills.

The estates of the undermentioned chemists and druggists have been proved for probate at the amounts stated:

John Pritchard, South Shore, Blackpool, 2,737l. (gross).

Thomas William Nettleship, Bawtry, Yorks, 339l. 15s. 6d.

George Hardie Laird, Edinburgh, 7,627l. 14s. 3d. (personalty).

George Wake, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1,467l. 15s. 3d. (gross).

George William Wilkes, 15 Springhill, Birmingham, 1,503l. (gross).

Richard Bingley, 12 Hofer Road, Battersea Rise, S.W., 520l. 0s. 5d. net.

Alexander Littlejohn, 59 St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, N., 198l. 15s. 7d.

The following have also been proved:

George Elliott Lovegrove, formerly representative of Messrs. Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., 1557. 18s. 8d. net personalty.

John Thomas Chamberlain, Ph.C., manager of Dr. Furlong's Medical Hall, Dublin, 507l.

Frederick Henry Hathaway, Ph.C., Gloucester, 4,440l. 7s., including 3,328l. 7s. 5d. net personalty.

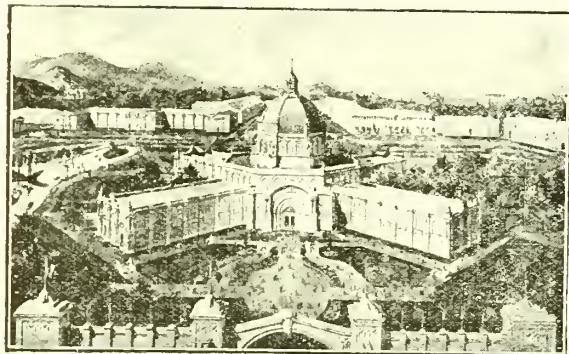
George Curling, formerly of Geo. Curling & Co., wholesale and export druggists, 30 St. Mary Axe, E.C., 12,141l. 15s. 4d. gross, with net personalty 11,706l. 0s. 11d. His daughter, Elizabeth Mary Curling, is the chief beneficiary.

James Epps, chairman of James Epps & Co., Ltd., chemists and cocao-manufacturers, London, 735,387l. 10s. gross, with net personalty 706,575l. 0s. 9d. Besides bequests to his wife and son, who predeceased him, the testator left 20,000l. to his nephew Hahnemann Epps, 1,000l. to his nephew Washington Epps, 15,000l. each to Sarah and Annie Epps, 500l. to each daughter of his brother Richard, and 500l. to each other child of his brother George Napoleon Epps. The whole of the residuary estate, amounting, after payment of duties, to over 600,000l., appears to pass to Mr. Epps's nephews and nieces as next-of-kin.

## The Irish International Exhibition.

SEVERAL references have been made in this journal to the Irish International Exhibit which was opened at Dublin on May 5, and which is already proving a great success. It is equal to any British or Continental exhibition held in recent years, and in many respects is more attractive and more satisfying to the visitor. Dublin people expect a very great influx of visitors from Great Britain and America during the months of July, August, and September. His Majesty the King is visiting the exhibition on July 10—an event which is being looked forward to as the signal for a vast army of tourists to the metropolis of Ireland. The railway and boat journey from London is now done in such a luxurious manner by the London and North Western Railway Co., that a more ideal way to begin a holiday in Ireland can scarcely be imagined than to spend a few days at the exhibition.

The exhibition is located in the best suburb of Dublin, and is within so easy a distance of the centre of the city as to be reached in a few minutes by one of the numerous trams for the modest fare of one penny. Dublin is justly proud of its tramway system, and visitors to the exhibition will quickly learn to appreciate this easy and cheap method of locomotion. There are two entrances to the exhibition, the



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE EXHIBITION.

main one being at Ball's Bridge, within a hundred yards of the buildings of the Royal Dublin Society, where the world-famed Horse Show is held every August. Entering here the visitor immediately steps into a spacious hall and already some fine exhibits meet his gaze, acting as a sort of *hors d'œuvre*—for this is not the exhibition proper, but only a spacious vestibule. Coming towards the end of it one sees upon the right hand side the Concert Hall, and upon the left the "Palace Restaurant" in charge of Messrs. J. J. Lyons & Co., who have other catering establishments in the grounds. Leaving the entrance building the visitor comes to the gardens, which are laid out with great taste. Facing him is the main building—a picturesque structure, cruciform in shape, and surmounted by a dome, like that of St. Paul's, but on a smaller scale. The portion of the building immediately beneath the dome is octagonal, and from alternate sides radiate the four halls—corresponding to the four provinces—filled with various exhibits, which give the entire building the cruciform shape mentioned. In the interior, the centre is occupied by a large raised band-stand, with a wide space all around for promenading. On the far side of this building there stretches a garden for at least half a mile to the Donnybrook entrance. A short distance outside the main building there is a very pretty covered band-stand with seats around. This is used in fine weather by the bands, which play almost continuously each afternoon and evening. It is only in wet weather that the band-stand in the central hall is used. Flanking one side of the gardens is a series of buildings, the first being the Hall of Industry, then the French Pavilion, the Palace Restaurant already mentioned, the Canadian Pavilion, and the Gas Pavilion; while on the other runs for the whole distance the Machinery Hall, and, extending at right angles to it, the Hall of Fine Art. Away to the right are the Somali Village, Indian Theatre, switch-

back railway, helter-skelter tower, and the inevitable water-chute, while numerous kiosks and smaller buildings are dotted about the spacious grounds, the Hall of Home Industries, College Hospital, Village Hall, and Rivers of Ireland deserving special mention. The pharmacist will naturally be most interested in the exhibits of his *confrères* and in those of scientific-instrument makers and mineral-water manufacturers. In the central building he will find all three pretty well represented—indeed, two of the four halls projecting from the centre are given up to a great extent to such exhibits, while the other two are mainly devoted to furniture and drapery shows.

### PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL.

MESSRS. HAYES, CONYNGHAM & ROBINSON, LTD., the well-known pharmaceutical chemists, whose branches are to be found all over Dublin, have a fine stand at a prominent corner, at which they exhibit their perfume "Acushla"—a name which should appeal to tourists as a suitable memento. There is a brisk trade being done in this perfume at the exhibition, there being a couple of young ladies (one Irish speaking) dispensing it. Other toilet-preparations, such as their own make of toilet-soap, tooth-powder, etc., and also drugs and Hasine, a new disinfectant used throughout the exhibition, are advantageously displayed. A large portion of the space is devoted to Cailler's milk chocolate, for which Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson are special agents. Perhaps what strikes the visitor most is the card prominently displayed which announces that prescriptions handed in at the stall will receive careful and accurate handling at one or other of the various branches.

MESSRS. HAMILTON, LONG & CO., LTD.—Almost beside the last stall is to be seen the very neat and tastily got-up stand of this old-established firm, whose reputation throughout Ireland, and further afield, as a dispensing-house was made long ago, and is still retained. A young lady attendant, wearing a becoming head-dress, entices the tourist to take some "Erin-go-bragh" perfume, which has become widely known as a fragrant souvenir, racy of the soil. Here also various pharmaceutical preparations and toilet-requisites are displayed. A number of the usual stock bottles, arranged on shelves, indicates at a glance the nature of the business carried on.

MESSRS. JOHN CLARKE & CO., LTD., have a good display of surgical instruments, tablets of their own make, bandages, dressings, sterilisers, etc., in a stand placed between those of the two pharmacy houses mentioned. Here the medical visitors to the exhibition are sure to be interested, and there are one or two attendants always eager to explain all that is necessary about the wares, and to take orders.

MESSRS. PHILIP HARRIS & CO.—Right opposite the last stand this firm exhibits a fine collection of scientific instruments, chemical balances and electric induction-coils being prominent among them.

MESSRS. BAIRD & TATLOCK, scientific-instrument makers, also have an extensive display of analytical requisites and instruments, which is instructive to pharmacists.

### AÉRATED WATERS.

CANTRELL & COCHRANE have an exceedingly attractive stand in the shape of a Greek temple with a fountain playing in the *atrium*.

PRANA SPARKLETS.—Aérators, Ltd., show their spark-ogenes, aérators, and sparklets, a lady attendant being present to explain their working to the public.

MESSRS. HOVENDEN & ORR, LTD.—The mineral waters manufactured by this firm are displayed to advantage in a spacious enclosure, in the centre of which the figure of a thirsty traveller sitting near the Sphinx is pouring out a glass of their ginger ale. The sight causes the Sphinx to put out its tongue, as if it would willingly share the refreshing beverage. A huge bottle filled with water at either end of the stand, with bubbles of gas slowly ascending, catches the eye of the visitor at once. On the far side of the same hall this firm has a stand built as an old inn, and the sign-board announces its name, "Hop Inn." Needless to say, this is used to advertise their Hop Bitters.

MESSRS. A. & R. THWAITES, LTD.—A quaint old house, with small paned windows, reproduces faithfully a Dublin apothecaries' shop of 1773. The original was the shop of

Augustine Thwaites, Sen. and Jun., apothecaries, 40 Marlborough Street, Dublin. It certainly has an old-world air about it. There is a page of the "Dublin Journal" of the period in the window, announcing, in an advertisement, that this firm then sold soda selters and Pyrmont waters at 13s. per doz., and others, such as Cheltenham and Rochelle waters, at 16s. per doz. There is also a ledger shown, opened at the account of his Majesty George IV., from which it appears that his bill for soda and selters waters in August 1821 amounted to 28*l.*

MESSRS. SCHWEPPES, LTD., have a very large space, beautifully fitted up, and devoted to their celebrated mineral waters.

MESSRS. J. SHANKS & CO., LTD., have a unique stall, giving the idea that it is built of mineral-water bottles. Dulcamara and ginger ale form the chief exhibits. Before leaving this section the stands of the following will be found of interest : Perrier, Apollinaris Co., Bovril, Brand & Co., Fry & Sons, Price's Patent Candle Co., Lever Brothers, Finlay's (soap and candles), Dixon & Co. (Erne Soap-works), also a stall devoted to Thermos flasks.

#### OTHER EXHIBITS.

In the Palace of Industries, a building to the right of the Central Hall, there are several exhibits of interest to the chemist. Making a tour the following catch the eye :

THE UNITED ALKALI CO., LTD.—In a very effective glass case this company exhibits a number of chemicals, ranging from bone-ash to chloroform. "Yarnite," a liquid for use in laundries, occupies a prominent position, and the exhibit is surmounted by a crown formed of crystals of sulphate of copper.

MESSRS. F. LEWIS & CO.—This firm, which is now owned by Messrs. Hugh Moore & Alexanders, Ltd., exhibits high-class perfumes and toilet-requisites. There are several large sprays filled with the perfumes, enabling the visitor to sample them before making a purchase.

MESSRS. BRUNNER, MOND & CO. exhibit in an extensive glass case their well-known products—pure caustic soda, refined bicarbonate of soda, special mineral water, bicarbonate of soda, concentrated crystal soda, muriate of ammonia, and sulphate of ammonia. Attention is especially attracted by several large blocks of pure zinc, 99.95 per cent., and guaranteed free from arsenic.

MESSRS. BOILEAU & BOYD, LTD.—The stand of this firm holds a prominent place. Visitors are reminded by a card of the 200 years' existence of the firm, and a chronological table gives the principal events in its life-history during that time. The exhibits include, in addition to the ordinary drugs and their preparations, the following : White's magnesia, Solan Salvo, methylated spirit, and Watt's veterinary lotion. On one corner of the stand is a square glass case containing the well-known products of

MESSRS. BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.—The various Kepler preparations, tabloids, compressed tabloid brand dressings, and hypodermic cases are displayed with the usual artistic taste of this firm.

MESSRS. CORCORAN & CO. mineral-water manufacturers, show the different beverages made by them in a small showcase.

MAISON PROST.—This is looked upon as the first hair-dressing establishment in Dublin, and as such sells an amount of perfumes, hair and face preparations, and other toilet-requisites which might be envied by any chemist in the three kingdoms. There is a very fine selection of these articles, as well as of those which belong to hair-dressing proper.

THE OATINE CO., LTD.—Oatine is being so well advertised that one is not surprised to find it holding its place here. The familiar jars of it are tastefully arranged, and pamphlets are offered to the passers-by by the lady attendant, who also demonstrates the use of an electric vibrator for all sorts of massage-work.

MRS. POMEROY, LTD.—Cut bottles of perfume and the various skin-foods and other complexion specialities of this firm form a neat display.

MESSRS. McMASTER, HODGSON & CO., LTD., a wholesale firm, well known all over Ireland, exhibit their more prominent proprietaries—sweet essence of rennet, McMaster's hair-restorer, Max waterproof boot-paste, graphic ink, Danish butter-colour, etc.

MESSRS. H. M. LEASH & CO. exhibit linseed cake, cotton-seed cake, linseed oil, crushed linseed, and the varieties of linseed and cotton-seed for comparison.

MESSRS. O'BRIEN & CO.—A small case contains the various mineral waters manufactured by this firm.

Before leaving this hall one is confronted by the second stall of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., which is apportioned to Montserrat lime-fruit juice, Murray's fluid magnesia, and Cailler's milk chocolate.

Several artificial manure manufacturers have stands in this portion of the exhibition, and show specimens of the chemicals used in their particular industry. To many the Machinery Hall will appeal as the most interesting portion of the exhibition. Here the large dynamos are seen working which supply the whole place with electricity for lighting and motor purposes. It is quite fascinating to see before one's eyes Robertson's incandescent lamps being made, and the amount of care and work that has to be bestowed on each one. Kapp & Peterson's famous pipes may also be seen in the making.

An attractive corner in the Home Industries Building is occupied by Messrs. R. Addis & Son, London Fields, with a demonstration of the manufacture of tooth-brushes. They have a space of 20 ft. by 10 ft., and here every detail in the process is shown. First the circular-saw cuts the bone into strips, after which they pass to a workman who puts each piece into a vice, planes it, and reduces it to the proper shape. Then it is passed to what is called the profile machine, which cuts out the piece of bone to form the neck of the brush, and it is returned again to the vice, where the corners are rounded off. A girl then takes the bone and drills holes in the head and graves the lines which afterwards receive the wax. The sixth stage is polishing, and finally the piece of bone passes to girls who draw the bristle into the holes, thread them with wire, and cement the furrows in the back. This last process constitutes a home industry. Ninety-nine per cent. of the tooth-brushes that are used are filled with bristle by people working at home, and one of the objects of Messrs. R. Addis & Son's demonstration is to show enterprising Irishmen the possibilities that lie in this industry.

Messrs. Barrington & Sons' men are busily engaged in milling and stamping tablets of toilet-soap. There are hundreds of stalls in this section devoted to various handicrafts, each more interesting than the other.

The Fine Arts exhibit should on no account be missed. Some idea of the value of the exhibits may be inferred from the fact that the pictures are insured for £50,000*l.* There is one, "The Roll-call," lent by the King, and another by the Emperor of Russia.

#### Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

#### THE PHARMACY BILLS.

The Pharmacy Bill introduced by Mr. Winfrey is now marked "Dropped" in the list of Bills. The Government Bill (Poisons and Pharmacy) still appears daily on the Orders of the Day, and is as regularly "deferred until to-morrow."

#### THE ESTABLISHMENT'S BACTERIOLOGIST.

Replying to a question put to him by Mr. Norton, Mr. John Burns stated that the Bacteriologist of the National Vaccine Establishment has not hitherto been required to devote his whole time to the duties of his office, and he has therefore received an extra payment in respect of his services in connection with the supply of lymph by the English to the Scottish Local Government Board; but he is now required to devote his whole time to his duties, and receives an inclusive salary and no extra allowance.

#### CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.

Mr. Smeaton, on July 2, asked the President of the Board of Trade whether there was any prospect of the first census of production being ready before the end of 1908, and whether he could see his way to show, in juxtaposition with the analysis of home production, a similar analysis, under corresponding heads, of the production of the United States, Germany, and any other European countries. Mr. Lloyd-George said it would not be possible for the results of the

first census of production to be ready before the end of 1908. He would consider when the results of our own census were available how far it might be possible to make a comparison with the results of the United States census, but he was advised that no comparison would be possible with Germany, or with any other European country, as no corresponding census of production had been instituted in those countries.

#### MEDICAL PRACTICE BY COMPANIES BILL.

This Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords on July 5. Before it was read the Earl of Crewe got an important amendment of Clause 1, providing that, while the company itself should be liable for contravening the provisions of the Bill, "every director, manager, or other officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits such contravention shall incur the like penalty." This will make it easier for these persons, and the provision is of importance as a precedent when the Pharmacy Act comes to be similarly amended as regards company trading.

#### NOTES.

The Prime Minister, having consulted authorities, does not consider it expedient to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the causes of cancer.

In Committee on the Finance Bill notices of motion for the repeal of the duty on sugar have been given by Mr. F. E. Smith, by Sir Francis Channing, by Mr. Philip Snowden, and by Mr. Chiozza Money; while Mr. Samuel Roberts desires the repeal of the tea-duty.

Sir Charles Dilke early in the Session introduced a Bill to amend the Shop Hours Act, 1906, one of the provisions of the measure being to transfer the powers in London from the Borough Councils to the London County Council, with the object of creating uniformity. Sir Charles withdrew this so as to allow a Labour resolution on the matter to be discussed. Subsequently, the Bill was reintroduced, but was withdrawn before it reached its second reading.

The Restriction of Trades Shops Bill, which was introduced by Mr. Seddon, the Labour member for South-West Lancashire, and the representative in Parliament of the Shop Assistants' Union, and which proposed to render radius agreements illegal, has been dropped. The measure, which was backed by M.P.s sitting on the Government, the Opposition, and the Labour benches, was down for second reading on June 5, and was adjourned from time to time up to Thursday, June 27. Upon that night it was not reached, and the promoters, considering its chances of passing in the present session hopeless, decided to drop the Bill.

## Birthday Honours.

THE list of Birthday Honours was published on June 28. The day on which the birthday of his Majesty the King is officially kept. The list includes several interesting persons, but not many whose claims to distinction arise from their services to science. The most interesting to our readers are the names of two gentlemen connected with Pharmacy and the drug-trade in Ireland—viz., Mr. W. J. Baxter, Coleraine, and Mr. Stanley Harrington, of Cork, upon whom is conferred the honour of knighthood. Mr. Baxter is a pharmaceutical chemist and member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. He was born near Cockstown, Co. Tyrone, and educated at Dallymane Academy and Methodist College, Dublin. Professor Tidborne and Dr. Falkiner were professors at the last-named college, and Mr. Baxter gained the highest marks in their classes in materia medica and chemistry. He was registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1881, and twenty years ago

was co-opted a member of the Council when Sir George B. Owens resigned. He has held office ever since. In Coleraine Mr. Baxter is one of the best-known men, and has held the chief positions in most of the local governing bodies. He was made a justice of the peace for the county of Londonderry in 1900. Besides conducting a retail pharmacy, Mr. Baxter has the largest wholesale merchant and foreign shipping business in Coleraine.

Mr. Stanley Harrington, J.P., Cork, chairman and managing director of the Cork Chemical and Drug Co., Ltd., who also is to be knighted, is the second son of the late Mr. William Harrington, founder of the business of Harrington & Sons, chemists and druggists, Patrick Street, Cork, which is now embraced by the company above named, and from which the chemical-manufacturing business of Harrington Bros., Ltd., London, and Shandon Chemical-works, Cork, has sprung. The name of Stanley Harrington occurs on the register of chemists and druggists (Ireland); indeed, Mr. Harrington has been identified with the trade since he left school. Apart from his business relations, he has taken a keen and practical interest in the encouragement of Irish industries and the development of the country. He is a past-President of the Cork Incorporated Chamber of Commerce and Shipping and a Commissioner of National Education.

Professor Edwin Ray Lankester, who receives the K.C.B., is the well-known director of the Natural History Departments of the British Museum, a position he has held since 1893. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, M.A., D.Sc., and LL.D., and was Fullerian Professor of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy in the Royal Institution from 1893 to 1900. He has held professorships in London, Edinburgh, and Oxford, and belongs to the principal scientific societies of the world.

Alderman T. B. Crosby, M.D., one of the City sheriffs, receives a knighthood. As long ago as 1852 he qualified as a medical man, taking the licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries and M.R.C.S. In 1860 he became F.R.C.S., and in 1862 took the St. Andrews M.D. He has consulting rooms and a dispensary in Fenchurch Street, where his son, Dr. H. T. Crosby, is associated with him.

Sir William Henry Hoiland, M.P., who is made a baronet, is known in commercial circles on account of his membership of the Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence. He was a member of the Industrial Alcohol Committee which reported in 1905.

Mr. Alexander Hosie, who is knighted, has been Consul-General for the Province of Szechuen since 1902, and his reports have often interested the drug-trade by accounts of the collection and preparation of rhubarb in China.

An additional honour is that to Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, who has been made a member of the Order of Merit. Sir J. D. Hooker, the distinguished botanist, is an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society, and has entered on the ninety-first year of his age.

## Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

91 19. Who are makers or agents for nutrolein?

161 9. Who makes or sells a hard-skin rasp that can be retailed at 1.?

The employés of Messrs. Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., went for their annual excursion on Saturday, June 29. The party left Waterloo Station by an early train for Windsor, then proceeded to Clewer, where a programme of sports was arranged for the morning and carried out with great success. Dinner was then served in a large marquee erected on the sports ground, the chair being taken by Mr. C. A. Wrench. After dinner the usual toasts were given, and a vote of thanks to the directors passed with great enthusiasm. In the afternoon a heavy thunderstorm put an end to further outdoor recreation. Tea was taken in the marquee with umbrellas aloft, and afterwards the prizes distributed by the Chairman to the winners.



SIR W. J. BAXTER.

medica and chemistry. He was registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1881, and twenty years ago

## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### The Boot's Prospectus

which appeared last week presented a rather curious feature. At first it announced that "Subscriptions at 22s. 6d. per share are invited for 145,000 B preferred ordinary shares." The allurements of the investment are then expounded with such eloquence that at least one person, and that no other than the author of the document, is so impressed that he appears to suddenly repent of his primary generosity, for he concludes by declaring that "it is not proposed to allot more than 100,000 shares at 22s. 6d. per share at present. The balance (45,000 shares) will be retained for future allotment, in all probability at an increased premium." This company, the Boot's Pure Drug Company, if I understand the rather complicated relationships of the several organisations correctly, runs the wholesale and manufacturing business which supplies all the retail shops. According to the prospectus, it is making an average annual profit of 44,000*l.* This recalls other advertisements from the same address, in which we have been told that the advantage of buying drugs at a Boot's shop is that you save a lot of intermediate profits; that Boots buy their cod-liver oil, for example, from Norway, they only interposing between the cod and the customer. That is pretty enough; but the Pure Drug shareholders, it now appears, want their 7 per cent. as well as the Cash Chemist shareholders.

### Working-expenses

require careful watching, but it is not impossible to treat them with too much reverence. This, I think, is what Mr. Harold Miller does in his otherwise forcible letter. Accepting the assumption that working-expenses amount to 20 per cent. of the turnover, Mr. Miller draws the conclusion that "therefore to distribute patents for less than 10 or 15 per cent. is commercial suicide." At first glance this looks like sound arithmetic, but while it would be generally admitted that the profit named is not sufficient to offer pharmacists for the use of their premises, staff, and influence, it is as well to avoid inaccurate calculations. Many years ago I knew a chemist in a small way in a busy provincial town. To attract people to his shop he got a licence to sell stamps. At that time Somerset House sold 100*l.* worth of postage stamps for 99*l.* cash. They have long abandoned weaknesses of that kind. The chemist to whom I refer was well content with this 1 per cent.; he never realised that he was losing money by the side-line; and certainly he did not commit commercial suicide. In modern successful businesses the tendency is to be lavish with working-expenses, but at the same time to take care that every sixpence spent is, sooner or later, directly or indirectly, remunerative. It is not possible, however, to so post that sixpence and the sevenpence it brings back as to prove a profit resulting from each transaction and as a consequence of every item of expenditure. Faith, hope, and imagination have taken the place in the modern trader's outfit of much of the plodding labour on which his ancestors had to rely.

### Butter of Antimony

figuring in two legal cases last week occupied more than its fair share of prominence from the point of view of present-day pharmacy. Its appearance, however, serves as a reminder of the direct descent of the chemist's shop of the twentieth century from the alchemists' laboratories of the Middle Ages. The solution of chloride of antimony with which alone most of us are familiar under the old designation has no obvious claim to the title. The

true sesqui-chloride was a semi-solid body, to which the name of butter was exactly applicable. It happens, too, to have filled a position of the utmost importance in alchemy. The leading "adepts" almost unanimously recognised the butter of antimony as the basis of the philosophers' stone. How the fraternity tortured antimony in their experiments is shown by the multitude of fancy names which they invented for its compounds. There were the regulus, the cinnabar, the crocus, the calx, the glass, the ethiops, the kermes mineral, and plenty more. So far as can be ascertained from their confused and mystic jargon, the official method of producing

### The Philosophers' Stone

may be thus described. First the metal, antimony, was extracted from its sulphide by the aid of iron in a crucible. The ingot thus obtained was called the martial regulus of antimony. This with certain proportions of corrosive sublimate and silver was then sublimed. The sublimate, which was a soft oily substance, was known as the lunar butter of antimony. Sometimes a little gold was included among the metals treated, but this seems to have been a wasteful and ridiculous excess of liberality. The process of sublimation was repeated eight or ten times, the faeces or residue being added every time to the distillate. The final yield was transferred to an oval glass vessel called the philosophic egg, capable of containing twelve times this content; the egg was hermetically sealed, and kept for some months in a hot sandbath. The heat kept the particles of the butter in constant circulation, and as it dried it assumed various colours, settling at last into a red powder. This was the Powder of Projection. All that remained to be done was to sprinkle some of this powder on some metal in a state of fusion—boiling mercury was the favourite—an amalgam resulted, or in any case the metal solidified and acquired a yellow colour. The gold was produced.

### A Pharmaceutical Pageant

is not an immediate prospective probability, but the it is about, and people who sport official gold chains on their presidential bosoms are the sort who are likely to catch it. And if money was no object we could make a very picturesque show; for the art of the apothecary has been recognised and honoured certainly from the time when the Children of Israel were journeying through the wilderness of Sinai. Galen's little druggist's shop in Rome; Avicenna—I am not quite sure how Avicenna could be exhibited; he could hardly be culling simples in the Arabian desert; the Mantuan apothecary with his stuffed alligator; bald-headed Paracelsus burning the books of his predecessors at Basle; a specimen quack from every century; frowsy old alchemists in their dingy dens; an "apothecary on a white horse, going about his avocations," symbolising, at least, his deliverance from the shop; and winding up, I suppose, with Mr. Boot carrying a box of pills in one hand and a teapot in the other. Ladies could grace the procession if desired; Locusta, Tofana, and the Marchioness of Brinvilliers would form one interesting group; places could be found for Mother Seigel and the Daughter of the late John Bond; and, to be quite up to date, a party of medal-decked lady students would have to be included. Mr. Claridge Druce, as one of the directors of the Oxford Pageant, could tell us how to do it.

### Trustworthy Information

in regard to non-official remedies is to be provided, according to the "Lancet," by the American Medical Association in a supplement to the U.S. Pharmacopeia. The context shows that the idea is to give available information about popular proprietary medicines. "By open publication of this sort the Medical Association hopes to check the evil of self-drugging." No doubt and to give its members just the information they want. Out of this collection the new formulas of the next U.S.P. will be sifted and adopted, and in a year or two's time the Pharmacopoeia Committee will come to believe that they had themselves devised them. That is the genesis of all official Pharmacopeias. The morality of the process may leave something to be desired.

"Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Crude Disinfecting Fluid,"  
   "Sanitas Special Fluid,"  
   "Sanitas Disinfecting Oil,"  
   "Sanitas Okol Fluid,"  
   "Sanitas Bactox Fluid,"  
   "Sanitas Creocide Fluid,"  
   "Sanitas Soldis Fluid,"  
   "Sanitas Pinos Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Sulphur Fumigating Candles,"  
   "Sanitas Sulphugators,"  
 "Sanitas Formic Sulphugators,"  
   "Sanitas Formic Lamps,"  
 "Sanitas Formic Fumigators,"  
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 Sheep Dips, Weed Killer,  
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 Patent Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen,  
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No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	19/- cwt.	Finest Pure STARCH POWDER	22/- cwt.
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Finest Compound LIQUORICE POWDER	7&/10lb.	Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	32/- cwt.
Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE	/10 lb.	Finest ARROWROOT	1/- lb.

2½ per cent. Discount if Cash with Order.

£ CARRIAGE PAID TO Railway Stations within 200 miles of London  
(or allowance made for distances beyond) on total weight of 112 lbs.  
and upwards of above articles. Smaller parcels delivered free on rail  
London at above prices.

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P.A.T.A., 3d., 6d., and 1s.

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*The only Effective Ointment.*

*The Ointment with 30 years' reputation*

**IS A PART 2 POISON.**

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# GRIMBLE'S PURE VINEGAR.

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## Editorial Comments.

### Dividing the "Minor."

An interesting discussion was heard at the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council (London) this week on a motion by Dr. Charles Symes in the following terms :

This Council approves of dividing the qualifying examination, and requests the Education and Examination Committee to consider and report on the best means of carrying such division into effect.

It was a very divided Council which discussed the motion ; even Dr. Symes himself in the course of the debate changed the terms of his proposal ; but it was a distinct step in advance to have the matter discussed at all. Anything is good which will help to take the Council back forty years in order to contemplate what Parliament wanted registered chemists and druggists to be, and what the Society is now failing to provide. Having greatly exceeded the intentions of Parliament, the Society has brought the retail drug-trade to a position in which qualification is on the numerical decline, and unqualified practice is steadily increasing. History in every country, even in Ireland, tells us that this condition sooner or later has called in State interference, and that most assuredly will occur in Great Britain if the Pharmaceutical Society does not seriously tackle the whole question of the qualification of the retail druggist. The curriculum and examination clause of the defunct Pharmacy Bill does not touch it : it applies to the qualifications of dispensing-chemists, of whom the supply is greater than the demand. Division of the Minor examination touches only a part of the question, but if it were carried out it would stave off the evil day considerably. There is no disputing the fact that the six subjects of the examination (greatly extended in scope as they have been during the past twenty years) overburden candidates, and the burden prevents many from qualifying who yet remain in the business. Division would bring some relief without diminishing the standard of the examination or the qualification of those who pass it. We reason from the experience of the medical profession, which, of course, does not count so long as the Pharmaceutical Council is lulled into inaction.

by suggestions that the change would be costly, that it is not urgent, and that it is illegal. These are really pleas for doing nothing, while all the portents are for the Council facing a situation which may revolutionise the retail drug-trade and impoverish the Pharmaceutical Society.

### Arsenic.

THE comparatively high prices at which arsenic has ruled for the past twelve months, in consequence of scarcity, has been a matter of much concern among the principal users both at home and abroad, and, although the market has developed an easier tendency of late, this is said to be due more to the fact that consumption at this period is at its lowest, than to any actual weakening in the market position. We understand on excellent authority that there is little likelihood of prices for refined arsenic being under 30*l.* per ton for another twelve months, and the fact that important export-contracts have been concluded for delivery well into next year at about present values shows that large buyers have confidence in the situation. A source of danger to the stability of prices would be the opening-up of further sources of supply, and, as plenty of arsenic is obtainable in France, the trouble, when it does come, may be looked for from that quarter. Considering that arsenic can be produced at about 12*l.* per ton, and the present price is from 35*l.* to 36*l.*, there is every temptation for some speculative person to try to snatch an advantage. This would, however, be brief, for it would bring immediate retaliation on the part of the English, Portuguese, and Spanish mines, and prices would quickly sink to a low level again, as the demand for arsenic is but limited, and the various producers practically know to a ton how much the market can purchase. If over the estimated consumptive quantity is produced, it is so much dead stock for the time being. In previous years large quantities have been thrown on the market—e.g., in 1901, when the Devon Great Consols and Devon Gwton Co. closed their mines (they are not likely to be reopened), and again in 1905, when the chief Spanish mines near Barcelona produced enormous quantities, which were sold at prices that had the effect of eventually compelling them to close down. The present high prices are also due in part to an increased demand from South America, especially the Brazils, where arsenic is used for the destruction of coffee-plant parasites. It is also said that an agreement between the principal producers is responsible for the maintenance of prices; but, although there may be a mutual understanding among the English producers not to "cut" prices unduly, there is nothing like a fixed convention such as exists among other chemicals. It has always been the desire of English producers to keep prices at a low level, because when refined arsenic gets above 14*l.* or 15*l.* per ton competition has been stimulated. The German mine-owners, for instance, are bringing to the surface all the arsenic they can find, and their output is sold for several months ahead. Below we give an interesting table showing (in metric tons) the production of arsenic in the chief countries during the past six years:

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Great Britain ...	3,416	2,165	916	992	1,528	1,529
Germany ...	2,549	2,827	2,768	2.8	2,535	3,052
France ...	*	*	*	3,117	3,627	*
Portugal ...	527	736	698	1,370	1,54	1,574
Spain ...	120	*	1,088	*	4,80	*
United States ...	272	1,226	554	33	684	*
Canada ...	630	727	233	66	113	57

\* Not available.

In 1901, it will be seen, Great Britain was the chief producer, but in 1906 Germany was first. Spain, however, in 1905 produced a record quantity, which is not likely to be repeated. It would be interesting to have the production in France for last year, as unusual activity prevails in that country. The anticipations that Canada would be an arsenic-producer have not been realised, the working of large bodies of low-grade ore having proved unremunerative. In England there was a slight revival in the production last year; but the figures also include the arsenic obtained from the mispickel imported into South Wales from France. It is anticipated that this year again the Cornish mines will show a further increase, owing to the high price of tin having stimulated the extension of the existing mines and the reopening of abandoned mines; but the quantity produced would not be sufficient to affect prices. As a consumer the United States takes about half the world's production, and for the last five years her imports have been as follows :

	Lb.	\$
1902	6,930,778	264,686
1903	6,374,913	221,629
1904	5,854,676	215,992
1905	8,086,717	266,259
1906	6,520,473	265,627

Although about nine tenths of the arsenic produced is used in the sheep-dip industry, that imported to the United States is required by the makers of Paris green, who have been compelled to curtail their requirements. As showing extreme variation in prices, it may be pointed out that at the commencement of 1902 the price at Garston for large quantities was 15*l.* 10*s.* per ton, sinking to 12*l.* by the end of the year. This figure was maintained until about September. In 1904 prices wavered between 12*l.* and 13*l.*, and in 1905 between 13*l.* and 15*l.* In February 1906 16*l.* was quoted and in October 29*l.*, and since November prices have fluctuated between 32*l.* and 35*l.*, closing at slightly below the higher figure.

### The Glass Industry.

THE Tariff Commission's latest report deals with the glass-industry of Great Britain, which, in the lower grades, has long been in a bad way owing to increasing imports. Complete statistics in regard to the internal industry are not obtainable, but in the North of England twenty firms, representing fifty-four glass houses and 1,100 men, have gone out of trade during recent years, while the imports of foreign glass have increased by 1,700,000*l.*, or 94 per cent., during the past thirty years. From Belgium we got in 1905 glass to the value of 1,357,000*l.*, compared with 995,000*l.* in 1875-79, and from Germany 1,200,000*l.*, or three times the amount for 1875-79. Exports of British glass have improved slightly (18 per cent.) in the last twenty-five years. British manufacturers attribute the foreign success to :

- (a) Lower wages and standard of living;
- (b) Longer hours of labour, including Sunday labour;
- (c) Greater capacity of output, and therefore greater cheapness of production consequent upon security in their own home market and free entry into the British home market;
- (d) More modern equipment in many cases;
- (e) Better and cheaper transport facilities, due in part to Government action;
- (f) Less restrictive trade union and factory regulations in foreign countries.

Some of these are economic conditions which British sentiment is averse to extending in this country. We want sweated labour stamped out and not increased. As to the bottle-trade, a London firm of glass-bottle manufacturers say they

know from admissions from foreign manufacturers that most of these bottles consist of their excess production, which

they can afford to send over here below cost-price, as it enables them to keep their works fully employed, thus keeping down their cost of manufacture and enabling them to obtain a good profit on their goods sold in their own protected markets.

Another London firm of bottle-manufacturers declare that after charges, such as freight, etc., and agents' commission are allowed for, many thousands of pounds' worth of foreign bottles are sold in this country at a price which shows a big loss on production. The procedure is as follows: An agent in London, representing several foreign manufacturers, will quote a ridiculously low price on the off-chance that one of his houses will be short of trade, and will accept the price rather than allow a furnace or furnaces to go out. His working-expenses remain the same, and consequently by dumping he shows an increased profit on his regular business—*i.e.*, the home trade.

Another instance of under-cost sales was a large contract for 2-oz. green phials from Germany, on rails in London, and inclusive of a profit to importers, 3s. 6d. per gross. These could not be produced by British makers at the price, and 4s. 6d. was the lowest at which they could put them on the market. British export trade in glass is restricted by tariffs which vary from 20 per cent. in Sweden and Germany to 80 per cent. in the United States. Some advocate retaliation for this country, and there is fair agreement among those whom the Commission has addressed that duties of some kind are needed. One manufacturer says that 10,000 to 12,000 more men would, under a tariff system, be employed in the British glass industry. It may be useful to add to the Commission's figures the imports and exports for 1906, which we take from the Board of Trade Returns:

	Imports		Exports	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Window, etc., glass	1,389,181	778.185	—	—
Plate glass ...	39,408	508.899	139,398	206,764
Flint " "	837,030	1,304.571	63,789	209,293
Bottles, gross	1,462,534	615.183	762,889	486,770
Other things	39,995	62.428	442,056	375,959
	3,269.266		1,278.786	
Re-exported	...	184,666		
	3,074,600			

Most of the glass made in this country is of the best class, and is bought by foreign countries because of its high quality. What we import is chiefly cheap stuff, the product of sweated labour, or it is "dumped." A glance at the import figures will show that a very interesting economic question underlies the tariff proposal. In a few years under a protective tariff it is computed that 12,000 more men would be employed in the glass-industry. In the bottle-trade this would need to be 30 per cent., and probably the same all over. This would yield enough to pay 2*l.* a week to each of the men, but it would not ensure the exclusion of foreign goods produced under conditions which would not be tolerated in this country. The problem, therefore, remains.

#### The Japanese Pharmacopœia.

The representations made by the Foreign Office in regard to the enforcement of the new Japanese Pharmacopœia injuring trade between this country and Japan have had some measure of success. It may be remembered that on March 28 last we wrote to the Foreign Office calling Sir Edward Grey's attention to the matter, and subsequently Mr. C. Goddard Clarke, M.P., put a question to him in the House of Commons. In our issue of April 27 we printed a letter from the Foreign Office, in which we were informed that "His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tokio had been requested to move the Japanese Government to allow an extension of time

before the tests required by the new Pharmacopœia are insisted upon in respect of imported drugs." We have now received the following additional letter from the Foreign Office:

SIR.—With reference to the letter from this Office of April 22 last, I am directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to inform you that his Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tokio was on the 19th instant asked by telegraph whether the Japanese Government had granted an extension of time beyond July 1, the date originally fixed for the new Japanese Pharmacopœia to come into force, and whether a translation into Latin or some European language was contemplated.

A reply has now been received from Mr. Lowther stating that an English translation already completed will be published in August. He adds that though no time extension has actually been granted it is confidently believed that the foreign board at Yokohama will in the course of a few days come to some arrangement with the Japanese authorities that will satisfy the importers. I am, Sir, yours, etc.,

F. A. CAMPBELL.

Besides the foregoing, we learn from our correspondent in Osaka that delegates from the Osaka Druggists' Association visited Tokio recently and presented a petition to the Minister of Home Affairs to postpone the enforcement of the new Pharmacopœia until January 1, 1908, when the translation of the Pharmacopœia will have been in the hands of all concerned with the importation of medicines. The Osaka deputation represented the inconvenience that is at present suffered by foreign importers. These representations appear to have had effect, for we learn from another source that orders have recently come forward requiring medicines to conform with the second edition—*i.e.*, the old Pharmacopœia.

#### Knights of Pharmacy.

[Two Irish chemists were knighted on the King's Birthday. This makes three knights connected with the drug-trade in Ireland—Sir Thomas Robinson, Sir W. J. Baxter, and Sir Stanley Harrington.]

Three gallant knights of good repute,  
Whose fame hath compassed Britain's Isle,  
We greet you, meet, admiring, mute,  
But slightly envious the while.

For we have Leaders born and bred  
To join your knightly companie;  
Full many sallies have they led.  
And knights or earls they fain would be.

We have a Robinson who'd grace  
The honour given to Harrington;  
Soon in the Lords he'd find his place  
With Young—as Baron Warrington.

A baronetcy to Walter Hills  
We fain would be a party to;  
Lord Gifford deep respect instils,  
So a marquisate for Carteighe, too.

#### Dearer Brushes.

During the past year nearly the whole of the materials used in the manufacture of brushes have advanced in price. Bristles, horsehair, wire, bone, and ivory—all have gone higher in value, and it has become increasingly difficult for brush-makers of repute to continue to sell to the trade at present prices and to maintain the old standard of value in material. Rather than lower the standard of excellence in manufacture and material, the leading makers in the British brush trade, from all parts of the country, had a meeting in London on June 25, and resolved:

That an advance of 5 per cent. in the prices of painters' brushes be made, to take effect on July 15, on all bristle and all hair painters' brushes. Orders to be accepted only for delivery within one month from that date.

That an advance on bristle household and fancy brushes is imperative.

That an advance of from 5 to 7½ per cent. be made on the prices of tooth-brushes.

Circulars to that effect, signed by Mr. Ernest N. Kent (of G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd.), who was chairman at the meeting,

have been issued by the manufacturers to their customers, and neither retailers nor public will hesitate to accept the small enhanced cost, in order that the high standard of the British brush may be maintained.

### Suspicions about Spirits.

The new industrial methylated spirit has stimulated the keenness of the Excise authorities in several directions, including a disposition to be more suspicious in regard to its use in medicines. Some time ago we reported the instructions given to officers as to sampling tinctures exported on drawback in order to ensure that no methylated preparations got out that way. It would be interesting to know if the suspicions were aroused through application of the Riche and Bardy test, which notoriously may condemn rectified spirit which has paid duty and is absolutely free from industrial methylated spirit. Five years ago we dealt freely with this question (*C. & D.*, Feb. 15, 1902, p. 265) and showed that four samples of spirits free from methyl alcohol gave, with the Riche and Bardy test, colours varying from heliotrope to violet. We have again before us the results of tests of rectified spirit and a perfume spirit, which gave respectively heliotrope and violet colours. Government analysts experienced in the examination of methylated spirits are not likely to be deceived by such tints, but the fact that suspicion occasionally materialises in such circumstances indicates that the most experienced analysts are not always consulted.

### Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

MR. E. H. STEPHENS, chemist and druggist, has recently opened a handsome pharmacy at 55 Villette Road, Sunderland.

MR. S. B. EASON, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of the late Mr. H. Little at 81 Tudor Road, Cardiff.

A NEW pharmacy is being established in Ayres Road, Old Trafford, by Messrs. Whittaker & Frost, chemists, of Bridge Street, Manchester.

MESSRS. MANDALL & Co., chemists, are disposing of their retail business carried on for many years in High Street, Stockton-on-Tees.

MESSRS. F. W. SUTCLIFFE & Co., LTD., are opening two new shops in Leeds—one at 20 Boar Lane, and the other at Hyde Park Corner.

MR. LOUIS WATSON has taken over the business at 89 Linthorpe Road, Middlesborough, lately in charge of Mr. F. J. H. Wrothwell.

MR. H. BUCKINGHAM, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business at the corner of Park Road and Victoria Road, Aston Manor, formerly carried on by Mr. Robert Bayley. Mr. Buckingham is retaining his old business at 279a Witton Road, Aston, as a branch.

THE business formerly carried on by Messrs. Croydon & Morrison, chemists, in the Ironmarket, Newcastle, Staffs, which has been closed since March, has been purchased from the trustees by Messrs. Carryer, Ltd., clothiers, etc., who have reopened it under the style of Croydon's Drug-stores.

MR. H. GARBUZZ, chemist and druggist, who served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Milburn, High Street, Stockton, and afterwards managed the business, has opened in business on his own account at 75 Linthorpe Road, Middlesborough. He is succeeded as manager at Stockton by Mr. Milburn, jun.

THE business carried on by Mr. F. Simco, chemist and druggist, at 23 Market Street, Wellingborough, for nearly forty years, has been acquired by Mr. Simco's son-in-law,

Mr. Richard Hardy Robinson, chemist and druggist, and Mr. Frederick Victor Rymer, pharmaceutical chemist, a former assistant of Mr. Simco's, who will continue it under the style of Simco & Co.

### Adulteration of Sandalwood Oil.

By E. J. PARRY, B.Sc., F.I.C., and C. T. BENNETT, B.Sc., F.C.S.

THAT sandalwood oil is at the present time subject to widespread adulteration is a matter of common knowledge. The adulteration being most generally practised is a source of great trouble to the honest distiller, as it has taken the form of the addition of a small quantity of some oil (so as just to standardise the product down to the figures of the British Pharmacopœia) which has hitherto evaded every attempt of the analyst to discover its character. We have recently found that a series of oils is offered at different prices by one firm, and although the better samples, at prices very close to that of the pure oil, have so far evaded any attempt to discover the addition, if any, to them, in the lowest grade we have little doubt there is present the so-called West Indian sandal oil, or, probably, a fractionated oil with the more insoluble portions removed. Two oils of this type which we have examined exhibit the characters as follows :

	1	2
Specific gravity	0.976	0.9755
Optical rotation	-10	-9° 30'
Refractive index	1.5070	1.5068
Esters (as santalyl acetate)	5.7%	5%
Total santalol	82.2%	83
Solubility in 6 vols. 70% alcohol	Soluble	Soluble
Specific gravity of acetylated oil	0.983	0.9846
Rotation of	-8°	-8
Refractive index of	1.4952	1.4963

The oils were by distillation separated into ten fractions of 10 per cent. each. The characters of these fractions show that we were dealing with a body having the properties of sesquiterpene derivatives, and the odour of the first fractions suggested West Indian oil :

Fraction	Sp. Gr.	Opt. Rot.	Ref. Ind.
1	0.963	-7°	1.5040
2	0.969	-6° 30'	1.5060
3	0.973	-5° 30'	1.5070
4	0.976	-5° 30'	1.5080
5	0.977	-5° 40'	1.5082
6	0.977	-7	1.5085
7	0.978	-8° 30'	1.5089
8	0.980	-10° 25'	1.5090
9	0.984	-14° 45'	1.5103

Fraction	Sp. Gr.	Opt. Rot.	Ref. Ind.
1	0.965	-5	1.5036
2	0.967	-5	1.5048
3	0.972	-4° 30'	1.5032
4	0.975	-4° 30'	1.5075
5	0.976	-5° 50'	1.5079
6	0.978	-6°	1.5083
7	0.978	-8°	1.5080
8	0.981	-10° 10'	1.5090
9	0.983	-14°	1.5095

These figures should be compared with those obtained with genuine samples of sandalwood oil, which we published in 1904 (*C. & D.*, lxiv., 202). Four samples gave the following results :

## A

Fraction	Sp. Gr.	Opt. Rot.	Ref. Ind.
1	0.970	-19° 30'	1.5055
2	0.970	-17° 20'	1.5060
3	0.972	-16°	1.5050
4	0.974	-16°	1.5035
5	0.977	-15° 30'	1.5038
6	0.978	-15°	1.5063
7	0.950	-16° 40'	1.5079
8	0.980	-16°	1.5080
9	0.984	-21°	1.5084

## B

Fraction	Sp. Gr.	Opt. Rot.	Ref. Ind.
1	0.975	-19°	1.5070
2	0.969	-18°	1.5044
3	0.959	-18°	1.5063
4	0.972	-16°	1.5070
5	0.976	-14°	1.5072
6	0.979	-15° 30'	1.5080
7	0.982	-16°	1.5050
8	0.934	-17° 20'	1.5075
9	0.932	-21° 30'	1.5085

## C

Fraction	Sp. Gr.	Opt. Rot.	Ref. Ind.
1	—	-21°	1.5057
2	0.970	-17°	1.5064
3	0.970	-15°	1.5063
4	0.974	-15°	1.5071
5	0.977	-15°	1.5075
6	0.978	-15°	1.5080
7	0.978	-15°	1.5080
8	0.979	-17°	1.5082
9	0.930	-20°	1.5056

## D

Fraction	Sp. Gr.	Opt. Rot.	Ref. Ind.
1	0.977	-16°	1.5078
2	0.964	-17°	1.5033
3	0.969	-16°	1.5051
4	0.975	-15°	1.5068
5	0.979	-15°	1.5072
6	0.930	-14°	1.5078
7	0.981	-16°	1.5083
8	0.951	-18°	1.5083
9	0.978	-22°	1.5086

A comparison of these figures will prove of the utmost service to the analyst.

It is obvious that a dextrorotatory oil is present in these adulterated samples, which makes the optical rotation of the fractions very much lower than is the case with normal pure oils. The divergence between the fractions is but little, and in no case was the optical rotation below -14°.

The examination of the first three or four fractions of 10 per cent. distilled thus shows the admixture of more than a very small amount of the adulterant, and we suggest the following standards for *Oleum Santali* in the next edition of the Pharmacopœia :

Specific gravity	...	...	0.975 to 0.932
Optical rotation	...	...	-16° to -20°
Refractive index	...	...	Not below 1.5030
Santalol (total)	...	...	At least 90 per cent.
Esters as santalyl acetate	...	...	4 to 6.5 per cent.
Rotation of first and second fractions of 10 per cent.	...	...	Not below -16°
It should be soluble in five volumes of 70-per-cent. alcohol.			

In our experience the total santalol-content is rarely below 94 per cent. in oils of undoubted purity, but for the present

we think it well to suggest a minimum of 90 per cent., as required by the United States Pharmacopœia.

When fractions of cedarwood oil are used for adulterating, the resulting oil generally has a higher lævo-rotation than pure sandalwood oil.

It is undoubtedly a fact that pure oils are occasionally met with, which do not comply with the requirements above set out. When old wood is employed for distillation, the oil is sometimes less soluble, and if the distillation has been pushed to the fullest extent, the rotation of the oil may be reduced. It would be very unwise to enlarge the official limits so as to include these oils, as this would open a flood-gate to adulteration.

## Disinfectants:

### What are they, and are they Efficient for the Purposes Intended?

At the final sitting of the Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute at Dublin, on Friday, June 28, Dr. Samuel Rideal discussed the question of disinfection considered from the medical, chemical, and bacteriological aspect. In the course of his paper he remarked that an examination of the various disinfectants placed in the hands of sanitary authorities showed that the majority are several times more potent than carbolic acid, on which formerly such great reliance was placed. Similarly with disinfecting-appliances great advances have been made. The fallacy of attempting to arrive at or control the germicidal efficiency of disinfectants from chemical analyses has often been pointed out, but, on the other hand, the hopeless divergency of bacteriological tests is not helpful. In conjunction with Mr. Ainslie Walker in 1903 he suggested a method—the carbolic acid coefficient test—as an outline for the standardisation of disinfectants, so that by adopting strict uniformity of procedure and the insertion of carbolic acid as a control in every test, comparable results can be obtained by different observers. This had helped to draw attention to the increasing necessity for some standard bacteriological method for the legal control of the commercial disinfectants. This test had been taken as the basis for disinfectant tender-forms by a considerable number of authorities, and the Board of Agriculture, in their Disinfection Order of 1906, permit the employment of preparations equal in disinfective efficiency to a 5-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. It had been alleged that the Privy Council Order of July 26, 1900 [Dr. Rideal by this means the scheduling of carbolic acid under the Pharmacy Act, 1868.—Ed.], permitting the sale without trial of fluids containing less than 3 per cent. of carbolic acid or its homologues, had resulted in flooding the market with useless disinfectant-preparations. So as to approach as closely as possible the conditions obtained in actual practice the introduction of a quantity of organic matter into a standard method had been suggested, and recently a number of papers had been published dealing with the results obtained under these conditions. It will always be imperative, he said, to know for what particular purpose or purposes a disinfectant is required in order to arrive at its proper ultimate valuation, and there can be no doubt that the preparation should be scientifically tested under conditions resembling as closely as possible those that would be present during its application; but it is hopeless attempting to evolve any one single routine test that could apply to the very divergent circumstances obtaining in everyday disinfection—one that would apply equally to the disinfection of a swimming-bath, to the cleansing of cattle-trucks, and to the sterilisation of surgical instruments. Reaction alone, whether acid or alkaline, plays an important part in disinfection, and some preparations, depending upon a fine emulsion for their germicidal value, are considerably modified by traces of acidity. However, if a preparation that is stated in certain dilutions to destroy disease-germs, does not kill under the more simple conditions as those of the carbolic acid co-efficient test, it is worse than useless for any disinfectant-purposes, and as a fraud its sale should be prohibited. He argued that it would be wrong to illegalise certain powerful germicides because they are rendered uncertain in their action by large quantities of organic matter, and he was surprised to find in a paper published this year such a

miscellaneous list as preparations of "permanganate of potassium, eucalyptus, thymol, boric acid, chloride of lime," generally condemned as being "erroneously believed by the public to be disinfectants." Dr. Rideal proceeded to show, as the result of experiments, that certain oxidising agents, such as chlorine, which attack organic matter, are not necessarily rendered ineffectual by an excess of organic material, and expressed the opinion that it is singular the question of time in a standard bacteriological test has not met with more attention, as although, given sufficient time, many chemicals destroy bacteria, a limit of fifteen minutes throws out some well-recognised germicides. As an instance, soap does not give any carbolic co-efficient, and yet has marked germicidal properties, and might with advantage displace a few disinfectant-preparations which have been put on the market. The necessity for the power of penetration is a factor which should not be overlooked in a disinfectant, but it is reasonable first of all to inquire whether the preparation will destroy the germ when it reaches it. By reason of the complexity of the subject no satisfactory routine-test has yet been devised to measure penetration.

Mr. A. E. Moore (Queen's College, Cork) thought sanitarians ought to have in their hands some means of proving that the disinfectants are really able to do the work they were supposed to do. The public ought to know with what they deal. He advocated the standardisation of all disinfectants placed on the market.

Dr. Boobyer (Nottingham) protested against specious advertisements concerning various antiseptic and disinfecting agents. Public authorities are often, he added, extremely remiss in continuing the use of simple placebos in deference to ignorant public prejudice instead of insisting on radical disinfection, because such a course costs less in time and money and gives rise to no complaints of damage to goods.

Others spoke, but no motion was passed.

## The Week's Poisonings.

DURING the past week eleven fatalities from poisoning have occurred, three being misadventures. Liquid ammonia was taken in mistake by Margaret King (18), of Gorton, Manchester. Mrs. Ellen Thornton (41), of Fenny Compton, took a fatal dose of salt of lemon, the poison being taken, in the opinion of the Coroner's jury, in mistake for something else. At Culter, Aberdeenshire, Alexander Edwards (70) inadvertently drank a large quantity of laudanum in place of some other liquid. Robina Maxey (52), a Glasgow widow, poisoned herself with laudanum; and William Wicks Young (50), of Liscard, drank a cupful of laudanum before turning the gas in his bedroom full on and then hanging himself.—A narcotic poison self-administered caused the death of Lily Thompson (48), of Burley, Leeds.—James Arthur, belonging to North Shields, poisoned himself while on a cycle-tour at Kenmore, in the Perthshire Highlands. A love-affair was apparently the reason for the suicide.—Sarah Cox, a nurse, poisoned herself with carbolic acid at Battersea.—Vitriol caused the death of John Slate (38), a Nottingham lacemaker, there being insufficient evidence to show under what circumstances he took it.—Two suicides with potassium cyanide have taken place. In one instance the victim was an unknown man, about thirty-five or forty years of age, who was found dead in Rowton House, St. Pancras. The other was Charles Glendinning Philips (55), a London stockbroker in financial difficulties, who lived at Oakwood Court, W. At the inquest on Philips it was stated that three weeks ago his wife took potassium cyanide from him, which he had obtained from Messrs. Jones & Bowles, chemists, of High Street, Kensington, under the pretence of using it for photography. William Harold Miner, chemist and druggist, assistant to Jones & Bowles at 221 High Street, Kensington, said he knew deceased as a casual customer. On July 1 he purchased 1 oz. of potassium cyanide. He said he wanted it for photography. He signed the poisons-book in the usual way. Witness also indicated an entry in the poisons-book under date of June 15, when deceased had bought 2 oz. of cyanide of potassium. The jury returned the usual verdict of temporary insanity.

## Manchester Worthies.

SOME phases of Manchester life which have passed into history intimately concern pharmacy and the allied sciences. We propose to recall some of these, which we believe to be not without interest to the present generation of chemists and druggists.

The nucleus of the present city of Manchester was a settlement of which the Cathedral now forms the centre, and on the north side was a small stream connecting the Irk and the Irwell, known as the Hanging Ditch. Over this ditch passed a bridge, called the Hanging Bridge, which exists to-day as a narrow passage leading from Cateaton Street to the Cathedral. The ditch has long disappeared, and the bridge buried beneath the surface was forgotten until its arches were brought to light in 1890, and again in 1890 when the demolition of old houses thereabout brought this relic in sight. It is particularly interesting that pharmacy is indirectly represented at this historic spot. At the corner of Cateaton Street is a building known as Mynshull's house, and it was in rebuilding this in 1890 that part of the old bridge was brought to light. If the passer-by will closely examine the rather ornate house—it is already smoke-blacked—which has taken the place of the old Mynshull's house, he will find the following inscription: "Thomas Mynshull, an apothecary of this town, bequeathed this property to trustees to apprentice poor, sound, and healthful boys of Manchester in honest labour and employment." On one side of this inscription appears the date and place of Mynshull's birth, and on the other the date and place of his death. The building is on the site of two messuages given by Mr. Mynshull in 1689 for the purpose indicated in the inscription. In 1804 their annual value was 58*l.*, but that has now increased to about 150*l.* The building is occupied by an optician and photographer.

Many scientific men have emanated from Manchester, but the most distinguished scientific heritage of the cotton city



JOHN DALTON.

is acknowledged to be John Dalton, to whose life a part of this article must be devoted. The chief events are thus splendidly summarised in the "Epitome of the Dictionary of National Biography":

DALTON, JOHN (1766-1844), chemist and natural philosopher; kept a quakers' school, 1778; assistant and subsequently partner in a school at Kendal, 1781-93; commenced meteorological journal, 1787; studied mathematics, zoology, and botany, compiling a "Hortus Siccus"; professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, New College, Manchester, 1793-9; published "Meteorological Observations and Essays" maintaining electrical origin of aurora borealis,

1793; revealed his discovery of colour-blindness, 1794; constituted meteorology a science by his papers on the "Constitution of Mixed Gases" and on "The Expansion of Gases by Heat," 1801; discovered the law of chemical combinations and tabulated the atomic weights of various elements, 1805; president of the Manchester Philosophical Society, 1817-44; foreign associate of the Paris Academy of Sciences, 1830; prizeman of the Royal Society "for his development of the chemical theory of definite proportions," 1825; honorary D.C.L. and LL.D. of Oxford and Edinburgh respectively, 1832 and 1834; published "A New System of Chemical Philosophy" (1808 and 1827), in which he partly anticipated (1808) Dulong and Petit's law of specific heats, and wrote the article on "Meteorology" in Rees's "Cyclopaedia."

From this condensation it will be gathered that meteorology was Dalton's first scientific study, while he is chiefly known to chemists by his enunciation of the atomic theory. When the New College was removed from Manchester in 1799 Dalton remained and got his living as a teacher of mathematics, natural philosophy, and chemistry; as a lecturer and as an experimenter, acting occasionally as a professional chemist for the manufacturers of the district. His laboratory was in the lower rooms of the Literary and Philosophical Society in George Street, a contemporary account stating that "his laboratory was never remarkable for neatness, and if during one of his summer excursions an unlearned charwoman happened to find her way into it, the offence was almost unpardonable. His bottles were of every shape, size, and colour, from Daffy's elixir bottles to Henry's magnesia. His apparatus was of the most humble and inexpensive description, and he often performed experiments at a cost of a few shillings on which others would spend as many pounds." He was the first lecturer on pharmaceutical chemistry in the first fully equipped medical school in the provinces, founded at Manchester in 1824 by Thomas Turner, and known as the Pine Street Medical School. This school ultimately became absorbed by Owens College. The "Manchester Guardian" of December 24, 1824, contains an announcement of a course of fifteen lectures on pharmaceutical chemistry by John Dalton. In regard to Dalton's statement of the atomic theory, it should be mentioned that there were other claimants to this remarkable discovery; but Sir Humphry Davy, who at first was inclined to underrate Dalton's claim, publicly stated in 1827 at the Royal Institution that Dalton "first laid down clearly and numerically the doctrine of multiples, and endeavoured to express by simple numbers the weights of the bodies believed to be elementary."

The heavy-looking spectacles which Dalton is shown to be wearing in the engraving—he was myopic—remind us that he was the first to study the curious phenomenon of colour-blindness with which he was himself afflicted. He communicated his discovery to the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, the following being part of his statement as published in the Society's "Transactions":

I found that persons in general distinguish six kinds of colour in the solar image—namely, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and purple. To me it is quite otherwise. I see only two, or at most three, distinctions: these I should call yellow and blue, or yellow, blue, and purple. My yellow comprehends the red, orange, yellow, and green of others, and my blue and purple coincide with theirs.

Dalton thought that the probable cause of his anomalous vision was due to one of the humours of the eye—probably the vitreous—being coloured some modification of blue. A *post-mortem* examination of Dalton's eyes did not verify this. Dalton died in 1837, and his memory is honoured by two chemical and two mathematical scholarships in connection with Owens College. Chantrey's statue of Dalton is in the entrance-hall of the Manchester Town Hall, and one of the frescoes by Madox Brown in the magnificent great hall of the building represents Dalton collecting marsh-gas from a stagnant pool. Visitors to the Conference will have an opportunity of inspecting these on the evening of the reception at the Town Hall.

This is an appropriate place to refer to Josiah T. Slugg, who, although in business as a chemist and druggist, made a reputation in astronomical science which was more than local. Mr. Slugg was born in 1814, and died in 1888. He was apprenticed at a shop which, at the time, had the tradition of being the oldest druggist's in Manchester, although Mr. Slugg was never able to trace it farther back

than 1794, when it was owned by George Buxton Brown. From Brown it passed to William Wilson, and then to John Stocks, who moved to Market Street. Stocks took into partnership William Dentith, who was Slugg's apprenticeship master. The premium was 100*l.*, that being the usual sum in those days. A fellow-apprentice was Henry Blaine, who afterwards went to Cape Town and founded the business of Blaine Brothers. After Slugg had been two years with Dentith, the retail business was sold to Horatio Miller, who had been for some years an assistant with Godfrey & Cooke, London. Writing in 1881, Slugg said:

A druggist's apprentice in those days had to work both harder and longer than at the present day. My master being a large soda-water maker, I had the advantage of learning that branch, at which for the two first years of my apprenticeship I worked pretty hard. At that time there were only three makers of soda-water in Manchester—Gaulter in Piccadilly, Thompstone in Cupid's Alley, and my master. In the shop was a soda-water fountain from which soda-water was drawn by means of a strong glass globe, the mouth of which fitted tightly on to a nipple, and out of which it was poured into a tumbler ready for drinking. On one occasion Blaine was drawing a glass for a customer when the globe burst and laid open his cheek, thereby slightly disfiguring him for life.

Slugg remained with Miller as an assistant for two or three years, and when Miller gave up the drug-business Slugg went into partnership with him as a soda-water maker. Slugg afterwards went into business as a chemist and druggist at Medlock Street, Hulme, from whence he removed to Stretford New Road. He took a great interest in astronomical science, and, following the instructions of Dr. Dick, constructed a telescope, with the aid of which he saw for the first time the moons of Jupiter. He afterwards constructed an improved instrument, and sent directions for making a telescope to several newspapers. This led to the publication of two little works entitled "The Stars" and "The Telescope," in the second of which he explained the mode of constructing a cheap achromatic instrument powerful enough to exhibit the rings of Saturn. At the same time he announced his ability to supply a telescope of this kind for 3*l.*, the lowest price up to this period being about 10*l.* He may thus be said to have popularised astronomy. The Royal Astronomical Society elected him a Fellow in 1866, and Mr. Slugg afterwards issued a larger work, "Observational Astronomy," which contained maps of the stars and a description of the constellations. Mr. Slugg's last assistant was Mr. Harry Kemp, who was with him for five years, and subsequently succeeded to the business, which Mr. Kemp carried on as a branch till 1896. While an assistant with Slugg, Mr. Kemp helped him in writing his "Reminiscences of Manchester Fifty Years Ago," which was published in 1880.

From this book we learn that at one time there lived in Oldfield Lane a medical man named Edmund Taylor, who was known as the "Oldfield Lane Doctor." He came from Whitworth, near Rochdale, leaving behind him two or three brothers known as the Whitworth doctors. It is said that the Whitworth doctors had been celebrated for two or three generations—the women as well as the men members. The chief medicament used by Edmund Taylor was the "Whitworth Red Bottle," and his unconventional methods of practising brought him numerous patients.

Another well-known medical practitioner was Dr. Lignum. His name was originally Wood, but he assumed the Latin word for wood as more dignified. He was the proprietor of Lignum's Anti-scorbutic Drops, one of the several proprietaries which existed in the early part of the nineteenth century, and owed their virtues to mercuric chloride.

In 1794 there were two women druggists in Manchester—Ann Cooke, 27 Market Place, and Ann Thorp, 45 Oldham Street. The latter business was afterwards carried on by Ellen Thorp, the wife of Ann Thorp's son, and in 1860 sold by her executors to Thomas Foden.

We shall in subsequent articles refer to other early chemists and druggists of Manchester, but the present list of worthies would not be complete without the mention of a few other well-known scientists who have been connected with the city.

William Sturgeon (1783-1850), the inventor of the soft-iron electro-magnet, the parent of the dynamo, which he

discovered, was Superintendent of the Victoria Gallery of Practical Science at Manchester.

J. P. Joule (1818-1889), a pupil of Dalton's and President of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, discovered the conservation of heat and the physical constant known as Joule's equivalent.

James Braid (1795-1860), a Manchester medical man who studied mesmerism, developed it into a science, inventing for it the name "hypnotism." When the British Association visited Manchester in 1842, Braid read a paper on his discoveries.

Carl Schorlemmer (1834-1902), the well-known chemist, was Professor of Organic Chemistry at Owens College, but previously was an assistant and lecturer in the laboratory. He was Sir Henry Roscoe's collaborator in the publication of Roscoe and Schorlemmer's "Systematic Treatise on Chemistry," begun in 1877.

Henry Edward Schumek (1820-1903), the great authority on colouring-matters, was a Manchester man. He discovered chrysammic acid (tetra-nitro chrysazin) and investigated many other dyeing-matters. The fine Schumek research laboratory was his bequest to the Victoria University, Manchester.

**B.P.C. LOCAL COMMITTEES.**—We omitted to mention in reproducing the excellent photographs of the Manchester chemists and their lady friends, who are arranging for the welfare of the visitors to Manchester this month, that they were taken specially for THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST by Mr. C. B. Owen, 5 Catterick Road, Beaver Park, Didsbury, from whom copies of the original may be obtained. In the group of gentlemen, the first one (top row) is Mr. L. Stones, of Messrs. Jewsbury & Brown (not Sutton, as stated).

## Association Affairs.

### Bradford Chemists' Association.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the members was held at the Royal Hotel on Tuesday, July 2, in compliance with the decision of the Council that the vote of five guineas out of the funds towards the cost of the opposition to the Bradford Corporation Sewage Scheme should be reconsidered at a special meeting. There was a large attendance, and the question having been discussed at considerable length the resolution was rescinded.

### Tunbridge Wells Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at 33 Mount Pleasant on Friday, June 28. Mr. T. Johns, President, was in the chair, and the following members were also present: Messrs. Bateing, Bishop, Harden, Hobbs, Rogers, Webb, and Phillips. A letter was read from the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations, and the President proposed, carried unanimously, that the following letter be sent to the Secretary:

That this Association approves of the decision arrived at by the Federation at the meeting held in London on May 8, with reference to the discussion by Local Associations on "The Inconsistency of the present Poison Schedule," and suggest that the executive of the Federation draft leading points for discussion to submit to the Local Associations. At the same time, it is suggested that the Federation request the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to give such guidance to chemists throughout the country as will insure uniformity of practice in the sale of poisons.

### Federation of Pharmaceutical Associations.

THE thirteenth annual report, to be presented to the meeting at Manchester on Tuesday, July 23, has reached us in proof form after the space in this issue had been "earmarked." The report is of a narrative nature, referring to the new constitution (of which a final draft is submitted), and the meeting held in London in May. The accounts show 29*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* receipts from subscriptions, and expenditure 22*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, so that the adverse balance of 14*l.* 8*s.* from 1905-6 has been reduced to 7*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* The following are the principal items of the programme for the annual meeting:

*Tuesday, July 23, at 2.30 p.m.*

Motion submitted by the Edinburgh District Trade Association:—"That immediate steps be taken to approach the

Executive Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, with a view to having effected any change in the constitution of that body, which may be necessary to enable the Conference to appoint a Committee for Commercial interests, and a section limited to discussion on trade issues."

Amended Constitution of the Federation. Amendment by the Cardiff and Sheffield Associations.

Election of Officers.

*Wednesday, July 24, at 2.30 p.m.*

"Secret Remedies and Proprietary Preparations," to be introduced by Mr. J. Cofman, of London.

"Buying Sections," to be introduced by Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson, of Sheffield.

Restraint of Trade (Shops) Bill.

## Summer Outings.

### A Full Day's Pleasure.

The staff of Messrs. Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd., held their annual outing on Saturday, June 29, at Oxted, where an enjoyable day was spent, over 100 being present. In the afternoon a cricket match was played against "Burgham" C.C. in the Wholesale Chemists and Druggists' Championship, which, with walks and drives in the neighbourhood and a concert in the evening, made up a full day's pleasure.

### Botanising.

The fourth botanical excursion of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association this summer took place on Friday, June 28, when the members travelled by the 8.30 p.m. train from Princes Street to Colinton under the guidance of Mr. William Duncan, F.C.S. The weather was fine, and some excellent field-work was done in the walk back through Colinton Dell and along the railway and canal bank to Slateford, where the party took the 10.30 train home.

### At St. Albans.

The annual outing of the staff and employés of Messrs. Geo. Curling, Wyman & Co., 58 and 59 Bunhill Row, London, E.C., took place on June 29, to St. Albans. A capital dinner was provided at the Red Lion Hotel, the chair being taken by the senior partner of the firm, Mr. F. Shaw (supported by his son, Mr. Oscar Shaw), and the vice-chair by Mr. F. J. Brookes. After the toast of "The King," proposed by the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman gave "The health of the Firm," and the Chairman, in responding, congratulated the company on the good feeling which existed and trusted it would long continue. Several songs were rendered by members of the staff, after which a drive to Hatfield and back brought the day's outing to a very successful conclusion.

### Leeds Chemists' Association.

The annual excursion of the members was held on Wednesday, June 27, when a party numbering forty-five left Leeds by train at 1.13 for Bell Busk, then proceeded by waggonettes to Malham, at the head of the River Aire, where they put up at the Buck Hotel. The recent rains enabled the party to see the fall at Gordale Scar in its fullest aspect. A visit was also paid to Malham Cove. Tea was taken at the Buck Hotel, and the party reached Leeds at a quarter past eleven. Among those present were Mr. F. Pilkington Sergeant (President) and Mrs. Sergeant, Mr. W. D. Pollitt (ex-President) and Mrs. Pollitt, Mr. J. H. Beacock (Treasurer), Mr. J. R. Bentley (Hon. Secretary) and Mrs. Bentley, Mr. and Mrs. Fourness, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, and Mr. and Mrs. Horner.

### Canal Greyhounds.

The Oldham and District Pharmaceutical Association held their annual picnic on Tuesday, June 25, by rail to Marple, and from thence by motor-launch to Whaley Bridge. Two "canal greyhounds" had been engaged to convey the members and their ladies, numbering about twenty-five. The seven miles were covered in an hour and three-quarters, and the only event of any note was the persistent falling of H.O. which meant umbrellas up, with the consequent blotting out of much of the very fine scenery. Tea had been arranged at the Railway Hotel, Whaley Bridge, and as the launches were due to commence the return journey at 7 p.m.

there was time for only a short stay. The return sail was commenced under better conditions; Jupiter Pluvius was evidently resting, and the Oldham knights of the pestle took full advantage of his nap. Oldham was reached about 10.30 P.M., and it was generally agreed that the outing had been very enjoyable.

### Scarborough Chemists' Association.

THE annual outing of the members took place on Wednesday, June 26. Some of the party journeyed on cycles and the rest in landaus to Whispedale, the route lying through



Back row (left to right): Messrs. Meadley, Chantry, Hill, Crooke, Senior, Garner, Foster, and Clements.

Front row: Miss Hill, Mr. Hy. Chapman, Mr. Edgar Chapman, Mrs. J. Chapman, Mr. J. Chapman, and Mr. Smith.

Scalby, St. Hay Brow, and across Silpho Moor until the descent was made into the Dale. After a hearty Yorkshire tea at Mrs. Gamble's farmhouse, the party was photographed, and a start made for home. The carriage party returned over the same road by which they entered the Dale; but the cyclists—led by the adventurous Mr. Hill—followed the low road out of the valley. The first portion of their ride bore more resemblance to a point-to-point steeplechase than to the homeward ride of a sedate company of business-men. For the track lay across meadows, boulders, banks, and streams, before anything which could be designated a high road was reached. A brisk spin was then indulged in to Hackness, thence through Lady Edith's Drive, and home.

### Exeter Outings.

ON June 29 the lithographic department of Messrs. James Townsend & Sons, chemists' printers, Exeter, held their annual outing, driving to Tiverton, where tea was partaken of. A case of pipes was presented to Mr. H. Marks in recognition of his services as Secretary. Various games were played in the People's Park, and an enjoyable day was spent.

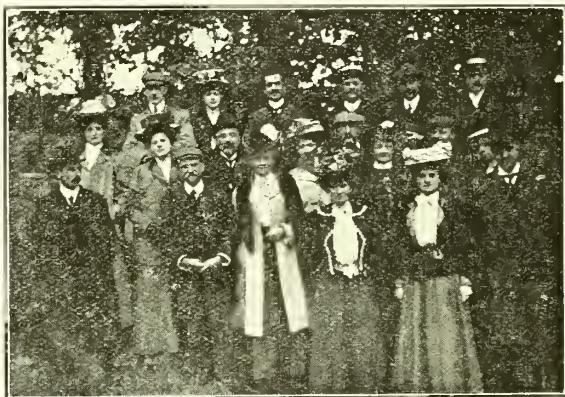
THE annual outing of the Exeter staff of Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., took place on June 29, when the party left Exeter by train for Camelford, whence they drove to Boscastle. Luncheon was served to sixty at the Wellington Hotel, Mr. Henry Gadd, J.P. (chairman of the company), presiding, with Mr. W. J. Wippell in the vice-chair. After luncheon "The King" was toasted by the Vice-Chairman, then Mr. James Taylor, senior representative of the firm, gave "Success to the Company." The Chairman, in response, expressed gratification at the continued prosperity of the company, notwithstanding the severity of modern competition. Mr. H. Wippell Gadd proposed "The Visitors," for whom the Rev. Professor Parry responded. Mr. H. E. Boorne, in giving "The Host," expressed the good wishes of the Bristol staff. Subsequently the drive was continued to Tintagel, where, after a visit to King Arthur's Castle and other places of interest, tea was served at the Wharncliffe Arms. The weather was perfect, and the return journey was made in safety and comfort, Exeter being reached shortly after ten o'clock.

### A Picnic

of the Cheltenham and Gloucester chemists took place at the George Hotel, Birdlip, on Thursday, June 27. Thirty were present, most of the members being accompanied by their wives, daughters, or lady friends. Unfortunately, immediately on arrival rain set in, and continued all the evening, preventing the anticipated enjoyment of the surrounding walks and delightful scenery for which the district is noted. After a substantial tea the evening was devoted to music, recitation, dancing, and cards, Mr. and Miss Fletcher, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Nonora, and others contributing. Before starting on the return journey Mr. Freshfield Reynolds, on behalf of the Gloucester members, expressed a cordial vote of thanks to those who had made the necessary arrangements, Mr. Minchin endorsing these sentiments. Mr. John Fletcher humorously replied, and complimented the Gloucester members and their lady friends for so heartily supporting the outing. The company present included Mr. and Mrs. Freshfield Reynolds and the Misses Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Minchin, Mr. and Mrs. Hampton, Mr. and Mrs. Slinn, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Millman, Mr. and Mrs. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Sumner, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Broad, Mr. Slatter, and Mr. Harrie from Gloucester; and Mr. J. Fletcher (President of the Association), Miss Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thomas, Mr. C. James, Mr. T. Pattison, and Mrs. Nonora from Cheltenham.

### The Keighley Outing.

THIS is a photograph of the Keighley and District Chemists' Association, which went to the Lake district on June 25:



Top Row (from left to right): Mr. A. Heaton, Miss Bottomley, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. G. Turner, Mr. A. S. Dean.

Second Row: Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Greenwood, Mr. G. L. Greenwood, Mrs. Fowlds, Mr. A. N. Kershaw, Mrs. Kershaw, Mr. W. Eeroyd, Mrs. Lonsdale.

Third Row: Mr. F. Gill, Mr. W. Fowlds, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Dean, Mr. T. A. C. Butterfield.

### E. S. L. & W.'s S.A.O.

ONE of the periodical Saturday afternoon outings in which the staff and employés of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., at Bartholomew Close, London, E.C., indulge during the summer, took place at Lambourne End on June 29. Brakes met the 1.20 P.M. train from Liverpool Street at Grange Hill Station, and a pleasant innovation this year was a programme of sports. At 5.15 a substantial meat-tea was disposed of, with Mr. S. F. Webb in the chair and Mr. C. Anderson as vice-chairman. The toast of "The Firm" was given by Mr. Anderson, and Mr. S. F. Webb, in his reply, thanked those present for the many years of service they had given to the firm. During the afternoon telegrams conveying best wishes for an enjoyable outing were received from the directors. After tea a concert took place, the contributors being Miss Ada B. Robbins, Miss V. Dennis, and Messrs. J. W. Tate, R. F. Lester, W. Linley, G. Woollard, F. B. Wyatt, and L. S. Champion. Miss Lizzie Blows gave a recitation, and Mr. B. Gannon was accompanist.

## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

### COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE meeting on Wednesday began late and ended late, the Council sitting for nearly three hours. Reference was made to the conferment of the Order of Merit on Sir J. D. Hooker, an honorary member of the Society. The various committees have chosen their chairmen, the alterations being that Mr. Cross is Chairman of the Benevolent Fund, and Mr. Harrington adds the chairmanship of the Organisation Committee to that of the Finance Committee. Three annuitants of the Benevolent Fund have died since the last meeting, an exceptional circumstance being that one of them wrote a letter of thanks to the Council just before she died, as she feared that it might be forgotten. Professor Green's resignation of the chair of botany was accepted, and steps are to be taken to fill the vacancy. The winners of the Jacob Bell scholarships were W. A. Williams, Bala, and S. Smith, South Lambeth. The Manchester scholarship was won by J. D. Meadowcroft, Morecambe. Dr. Symes proposed a motion approving of the division of the qualifying examination, and asking the Education and Examination Committee to report on the best means of carrying the division into effect. This and four amendments were debated for a long time, and eventually failed to secure the support of the Council. Another discussion, mostly in committee, took place on the new by-laws in consequence of a protest from Scotland. The matter was settled by leaving out the by-law which is particularly objected to and which seems to imply that only those residing in Scotland can be examined there. The by-laws were then read a first time, and a special Council-meeting is called for next week to make up for lost time.

At the Council-meeting held on July 3 at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., there were present the President (Mr. J. R. Young), Vice-President (Mr. J. F. Harrington), Treasurer (Mr. Walter Hills), and Messrs. C. B. Allen, A. S. Campkin, M. Carteighe, W. G. Cross, W. L. Currie, W. H. Gibson, R. L. Gifford, A. Hagon, J. Harrison, A. E. Hobbs, P. F. Rowsell, A. Southall, C. Symes, E. White, and A. C. Wootton.

The meeting began (at 11.20) by confirming the minutes of the previous meeting, and then

The PRESIDENT referred to the conferment of the Order of Merit on Sir J. D. Hooker, who is an honorary member of the Society.

A letter was read by the SECRETARY from Lady Brandis, in which she said that the late Sir Dietrich Brandis often expressed his gratification at having been made an honorary member of the Society.

### ELECTIONS.

Members and student-associates were elected and others restored to their former positions in the Society. One chemist was restored to the register of chemists and druggists.

### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT moved the adoption of the Finance Committee's report, which showed the following receipts during the month :

"Journal"	...	...	...	£331	5	2
Penalties and costs	...	...	...	99	7	0
Subscriptions	...	...	...	80	17	0
Examination-fees	...	...	...	2,086	7	0
Restoration-fees	...	...	...	2	2	0
				<hr/>		
				£2,599	18	2

This, with the balance from last month, made a total of £3,590*l. 9s. 5d.*, from which the following payments were recommended :

On behalf of "Journal"	...	...	£371	11	5
Sundries	...	...	9	14	0
House	...	...	232	15	6
Law-charges	...	...	44	3	6
Stationery, etc.	...	...	21	12	3
Current expenses	...	...	800	0	0
Salaries, etc.	...	...	262	18	4
School and examinations	...	...	20	9	0
			<hr/>		
			£1,765	4	0

The balances on the Benevolent Fund accounts were :

Current account	...	...	£664	14	5
Donation account	...	...	0	9	6
Orphan Fund	...	...	90	16	4

A special clause in the report asked the Council to approve the expenditure of 42*l.* for circulars sent out referring to the School of Pharmacy.

The report was adopted.

### BENEVOLENT FUND.

Mr. Cross, the newly elected Chairman of the Benevolent Fund Committee, presented the report, which was considered in committee, after which, in moving its adoption,

Mr. Cross said the list of applicants was not large, but three grants of 17*l.* each had been made. He announced that H. R. Dunn, on whose behalf votes had been asked for election to the London Orphan Asylum, had been successful. The mother, in thanking the Council, mentioned that her other boy, P. V. Dunn, was a candidate for the November election of the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, and asked that the Council take a like interest in him. Mr. Cross also mentioned that three annuitants had died during the month—Mr. Jones, Mrs. Ekins, and Mrs. Willison. John Jones (Carnarvon) was highly respected in the neighbourhood, and since the receipt of the annuity he had been able to save enough to pay his burial expenses. Elizabeth Ekins's daughter, in informing the Council of her mother's death, said the annuity had enabled her mother to enjoy many comforts which had been a great boon to her. In regard to Mrs. E. A. Willison, Mr. Cross read a letter written in pencil from her death-bed expressing her deep gratitude to the Society. The letter began, "When you receive this I shall have crossed the bar," and was endorsed by a relative, "E. A. Willison passed away June 20."

The VICE-PRESIDENT added that a special donation had been received from Mrs. Perry, Birmingham, as the proceeds of a concert in aid of the Benevolent Fund.

The report was adopted.

### LIBRARY, ETC., COMMITTEE.

The TREASURER moved the adoption of the report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee, which approved of Messrs. Parkinson's bill for 232*l. 1s. 6d.* The arrangements to be made next session for teaching botany in the School were discussed, and a sub committee was appointed to report. The prospectus of the School it was decided should not be reprinted, but instead a circular should be sent out which the committee approved. Professor Crossley is to continue to act as Dean during the ensuing session. The Burroughs scholar, Mr. Self, has finished a paper on the "Assay of Chloral Hydrate" which is to be published.

The report was adopted.

### THE SCHOOL STAFF.

A letter was read from Professor J. Reynolds Green conveying his resignation of the chair of botany, which he has held for twenty years. He is retiring from the active work of teaching to devote himself more fully to scientific and literary research.

The PRESIDENT expressed the regret that was felt by the Society in losing Professor Green's services. The relationship had always been pleasant, and the reputation of the chair of botany has not only been maintained, but considerably enhanced.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said that since Professor Green had been appointed, and before his appointment, he had done a con-

siderable amount of work in physiological botany, in which branch he is one of the greatest living authorities. He was a clever lecturer, and impressed his audiences with his skill and knowledge.

The TREASURER followed on similar lines, adding that his personal knowledge gathered during his (the speaker's) presidency had convinced him of Professor Green's kind spirit and friendly relation.

Mr. CAMPKIN spoke as one knowing Professor Green at his University, where he is held in high esteem.

A letter was read from Mr. E. Towyn-Jones asking to be relieved of his duties as assistant-lecturer and senior demonstrator in physics. This was acceded to, and Mr. E. H. Warner was appointed to fill the position.

The appointments in the botany department of the School were left open till next month.

#### ORGANISATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, who has been appointed Chairman of the Organisation Committee, presented the report, the points of interest being that a local meeting is to be held in Manchester in October, and that local Associations are to be communicated with for their views on the organisation scheme.

Mr. GIFFORD asked what had been done in regard to communicating with local associations?

The SECRETARY replied that that would be done through the "Journal" but

Mr. GIFFORD said his impression was that it had been arranged to send a circular to the Associations.

The SECRETARY and VICE-PRESIDENT both suggested that this could be discussed at a meeting of the committee to be held after the Council-meeting.

The report was agreed to.

#### PARLIAMENTARY.

The report of the Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee was a verbal one, the PRESIDENT expressing the opinion that there is no hope of progress with either the Government or the Society's Pharmacy Bill in the present Session of Parliament. He added that Parliamentary progress is slow, but it is no fault of the Council, which is not dilatory.

#### DIVISIONAL OFFICERS.

Mr. W. B. Allison, Stoke-on-Trent; Mr. C. N. Coles, Tottenham; Mr. D. Beatt, Huntly; and Mr. G. Grayson Hill, Rothesay, were appointed divisional secretaries.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED.

The report of the examiners for the Jacob Bell and Manchester scholarships, the examinations for which were held on June 18, showed that there were three candidates for the Jacob Bell scholarships, one each in London, Edinburgh, and Manchester. All obtained more than the requisite number of marks, the two highest being awarded the scholarships. These were W. A. Williams, Bala, and Sydney Smith, South Lambeth. There were four candidates for the Manchester scholarship, and two obtained more than the requisite number of marks. The one obtaining the highest number was John Harold Meadowcroft, Morecambe, and he was awarded the scholarship. Mr. Finnemore, the examiner, was thanked.

The PRESIDENT thought it satisfactory that all the Jacob Bell candidates obtained such high marks, and he was glad to see that more interest was taken in the Manchester scholarship.

Mr. HAGON asked why there were so few candidates; for the Fairchild scholarships there was an average of fifty for examination. The matter ought to be looked into.

The TREASURER explained it by stating that an eclectic process took place among the candidates, as is shown by the high standard of marks which they all obtained. The conditions precedent are being considered by a committee, and if it is found that they need modifying so as to bring them into harmony with modern conditions, that will be done.

Mr. ALLEN, as superintendent of written examinations in London, said he had to watch the one candidate who sat in London for six hours, but he was careful to tell him that he must put his back to the work, as there were other competitors in the country. The few candidates was probably

due to the uncertainty as to the scope of the papers, that being the first under the new regulations.

Mr. WHITE said the number used to be larger, and would be again when it was known that the papers were easy.

Mr. WOOTTON said Mr. Hagon had abundantly justified his remark that the matter ought to be looked into. There should be a strict examination of the conditions. The guesses that have been made as to the cause of so few candidates seem far from likely. If there is any election, that must be stopped. There is a fault either in the examiner or in the regulations.

Mr. CROSS said there are very few apprentices in the country.

Mr. ALLEN said the scope of the questions has stopped the speculation and cramming that formerly existed.

The PRESIDENT said the drop had been gradual and contemporary with the drop in the candidates for the qualifying examination.

The TREASURER added that the condition that the candidate has been three years in a pharmacy is being considered at the present time.

The report was agreed to and the awards were made.

#### HANBURY MEDAL.

The report of the adjudicators of the Hanbury gold medal awarded it to Mr. David Hooper, of Calcutta. The adjudicators were the Presidents of the Linnean Society, Chemical Society, Pharmaceutical Society, and British Pharmaceutical Conference, and Mr. Carteighe.

#### DIVIDING THE MINOR.

Dr. SYMES then moved the following resolution :

That this Council approves of dividing the qualifying examination, and requests the Education and Examination Committee to consider and report on the best means of carrying such division into effect.

He said it may seem anomalous to ask the Council to approve of dividing the qualifying examination when they have already agreed to the insertion of a clause to that effect in a Bill which is before Parliament. His object is to get that approval carried into effect by getting a committee to consider the question, which he acknowledged is beset with difficulties. If the Minor were divided, it would not only encourage students to work for the first part of the examination as soon as apprenticed, but would prevent cramming and enable them to get a better knowledge of the subject. It would encourage young men to continue their school studies as soon as apprenticed if they knew that part of the examination could be taken within a short time. At present there is often five years to wait before the student can present himself for the Minor, and many get out of the habit of study. It was not his (Dr. Symes's) idea of division of the Minor that unsuccessful students should simply be enabled to take the subjects they had failed in. The Council need not wait till the Pharmacy Bill passes before instituting the change, as there is ample power in the Act and Charter. It may be necessary to alter some of the by-laws to make them consistent with the change. There is nothing in the reading of the Acts that is repugnant to division of the examination. The Charter distinctly provides

that it shall be lawful for the said Council to the best of their judgment and discretion to make and establish such by-laws as they shall deem proper and necessary for regulating the affairs of the said Society, and also the number and description of its officers, and also the times, places, and manner of examining candidates. . . .

The responsibility thus rests on the Council. Then in the 1852 Act it is provided that the subjects of the examination may be varied from time to time. It is just as reasonable to argue that the assistants' and pharmaceutical chemists' examinations can only take place as contemplated in the 1852 Act as to say discretion is not given for dividing the examination. The examination now takes place on two days with an interval of a week, and if the Council is not acting *ultra vires* there is no reason why the interval should not be longer. The 1868 Act confirms the powers of the 1852 Act. In the by-laws there is no reference to division or statement that it shall not take place, but in Section XI., where it is provided that the Registrar shall keep the examination-lists for at least five years, it formerly read "examination or parts of examination," which shows that

the by-laws did contemplate that the candidate might pass his examination in parts. It is easier to leave the subject alone, but he thought it the duty of the Council to use their best judgment to provide for the carrying out of the examinations in the best manner.

The PRESIDENT asked if anyone seconded the motion, and after an interval

Mr. SOUTHALL did so, adding that Dr. Symes had made out a case for dividing the examination. The only difficulty seemed to be the by-laws.

The PRESIDENT said it was open to doubt whether the Council have the power to divide the examination, and there was the financial question; it would increase the cost of the examinations. He thought also that the alteration would tend to encourage cramming. The advisability of dividing the examination had always been associated with a curriculum, never alone.

Mr. WHITE said it was not an urgent question. At present the examination can be passed without cramming, as evidenced by the high percentage of passes from the Society's School.

Mr. ROWSELL asked if it had ever been considered advisable to admit a candidate to one subject who had passed in all other subjects?

The PRESIDENT said he believed that was done some years ago, but the practice was abandoned for excellent reasons.

Mr. ALLEN said the only testimony in favour of dividing the examination was of a casual kind. If it was a good thing, it certainly would not be for the candidate, as a higher standard would be expected. The present requirement is the minimum that can be demanded. Mr. Allen proceeded to enlarge on the simplicity and ease of the present examination. In *materia medica* the candidate simply has "to pull about a few samples" with which he should have been familiar in the shop, and is asked a few questions on them; while in pharmacy he has only to describe the manufacture of some pharmacopeial preparation he has made. Since the division of the examination as at present carried out he could not believe that the candidates have the slightest grievance; the interval gives them time to get up the memory subjects.

The PRESIDENT said he did not gather that Dr. Symes made a grievance of the present division; he only mentioned it to strengthen his argument that the Council have the power.

Mr. CROSS said he hesitated to support a motion which binds the Council to carry out the scheme of dividing the examination. He proposed as an amendment the following:

That this Council approves of dividing the qualifying examination, and requests the Education and Examination Committee to consider and report if it is desirable to take any steps in this direction at the present time.

There was no seconder for this, and it was accordingly dropped.

Mr. GIFFORD thought it would be harmful to reduce the severity of the examination at the present time, when the trade is being disparaged.

The TREASURER did not think the present the right time to send such a motion to a committee. What would be said of the Society which is asking powers to divide the examination when it already possesses them? The question had been threshed out years ago, but division was always associated with systematic training. He was always in favour of the old idea of the Charter—the assistant and the full-fledged pharmacist—but unfortunately the 1868 Act did not make that obligatory.

Mr. CAMPKIN said the subject ought to be considered from time to time in the interests of those outside, and he thought the time had again arrived. He thought that Mr. Allen placed his arguments on a lofty pedestal in almost belittling the examination. It was a great event in the life of a chemist when he passed the Minor. He proposed an amendment, which Dr. Symes and Mr. Southall accepted, which asked the committee "to consider the matter and report thereon."

Mr. HAGON proposed another amendment that

The Education and Examination Committee be requested to report on the advisability or otherwise of dividing the Minor.

He thought the best curriculum is that obtained in the pharmacy, and this should be the essential condition.

Dr. SYMES said that candidates who passed the Minor would be almost ashamed of having done so after Mr. Allen's remarks. On the other hand, Mr. Gifford spoke of the severity of the examination. In his (Dr. Symes') opinion the Minor is a very creditable and fair one for a young man to pass. He wanted to encourage young men to acquire knowledge during their apprenticeship, and division of the Minor would give them something to work for. If the examination is divided, a voluntary curriculum is thereby established, as it would be necessary to take some classes to get up the subjects.

Mr. CARLETON said that, although he was not going to be drawn to give reasons, the Council have not the power at the present moment to divide the examination. They would be stopped at the threshold. This he said from his personal knowledge and judgment. The proposal is essentially good, but the facts are against it, although it was not desirable to give the reasons across the Council-table.

Mr. HARRISON said it seemed like an indecision to ask for power to do what Dr. Symes said they had already power to do. Perhaps it is a policy of despair, as no help seemed forthcoming from Parliament. The older members seemed to him unnecessarily pessimistic.

Mr. WOOTTON said he wanted to be clear as to what the Council were voting on. Mr. Harrison begged the question in stating that the Pharmacy Bill commits the Council to dividing the Minor. The Bill only gives the power, but the time may not have arrived when it is desirable to exercise the power.

Mr. HAGON's amendment was then put, there voting for it Messrs. Hagon, Campkin, and Wootton, and nearly all the other Councillors against it.

Dr. Symes's motion as amended was next put. Messrs. Campkin, Rowsell, Southall, and Symes voting for it, and a majority against it.

Mr. ALLEN explained that he did not wish to belittle the Minor in the remarks he made.

#### BY-LAW TROUBLE.

The TREASURER then proposed that the new by-laws be read a second time, but

Mr. CURRIE said he opposed the reading at the instance of a committee of the North British Executive. The by-law particularly objected to was that which seemed to limit the power of examining candidates in Scotland to those residing there. There were other minor alterations dealing with the functions of the Registrar and officers.

The TREASURER suggested that the Council go into committee, after which he proposed that the by-law which was objected to be withdrawn. The only object in inserting it had been to make the by-laws in consonance with the Act of Parliament.

This was done, and the altered by-laws were read a first time. A special Council-meeting is to be called for next week for the second reading, so that no time will be lost.

#### OTHER MATTERS.

The North British Executive reported the result of the election and the appointment of a Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

The University of London asked the Council to recognise the Junior School examination of the University.

This was referred to the Education and Examination Committee, the PRESIDENT remarking that if the new by-laws had been in force an answer could have been given at once.

"I PERUSE your journal with keen interest each week, and find it very good in every way." This is what a subscriber to the *C. & D.* (150-72) says of it, writing on June 19, 1907.

MR. WILLIAM RICHARD COOK, pharmaceutical chemist (Messrs. Foster & Else), 52 King's Road, Brighton, died suddenly on July 3. He had been in indifferent health for the last two years.

**COMPETITION.** POMPEIAN MASSAGE CREAM. In August 1902, not quite five years ago, F. W. Stecher, a Cleveland druggist, decided that a massage cream that he had been perfecting for several years was at least good enough to advertise, so he invested \$229 for two advertisements—one each in *Munsey's* and the *Delineator*. This year, the Pompeian Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Stecher is now president, will spend nearly a quarter of a million dollars in advertising his massage cream, and next year the appropriation will be considerably larger.—*Printers' Ink*.

## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., July 4.

THERE is no appreciable change in the position of the markets since last week. In fine chemicals the chief alterations since our last report include a further substantial advance in morphine salts, codeine and salts, and caffeine and salts. Buyers were fully prepared for the advance in these alkaloids, which has been brought about by the higher cost of raw material. Vanillin is also dearer. Citric and tartaric acids and cream of tartar are all quiet and easy; the inclement weather has checked consumption considerably. Refined camphor is unsettled. Quinine continues extremely quiet. Among heavy chemicals copper sulphate is easier on the spot, and prussiate of potash is also a shade weaker. Antimony is weak and lower again, and China crude camphor for shipment has also declined. Benzols are easier. Crude drugs, apart from the auctions, exhibit few changes. Grains of paradise are firmer. Ergot sells cheaply. Lycopodium, French rose-petals, and Russian cantharides are slightly easier. Elemi is lower, galls are neglected, tragacanth is firmer and active, and opium has quietened down, but prices are well maintained. Hydrastis is scarce and dearer. Menthol is steady, but quiet. The linseed and cotton-seed oil markets have been adversely affected by the failure of a well-known China and Japan house, whose ramifications extended to many lines of produce not connected with the drug-trade. Coconut oils are easier. French and Italian castor oils remain dear. Almond oil is firm. Shellac is quiet, and at the spice-auctions nutmegs and mace tended easier. Petroleum and turpentine are unaltered. The changes of the week are as under :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Caffeine and salts	Guinea-grains	Benzols	Aloes, Curacao
Cocoa-butter	Tragacanth	Cochinchinal (black)	Antimony
Codeine and salts		Coconut oil	Balsam Tolu
Hydrastis		Copper sulphate (spot)	Benzoin (Pal.)
Morphine salts		Gamboge	Camphor (crude)
Vanillin		Lycopodium	Citrate of lime
		Myrrh	Elemi
		Nutmegs	Ipecac (Rio and E. I.)
		Potash	Linseed oil
		prussiate	Mace
		Rose-petals	Menthol
		Sarsaparilla	
		Wax, Bees' (J. am.)	

### Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, July 3 :—Moderate sales of opium continue to be made at the equivalent of from 16s. to 16s. 6d. per lb. f.o.b., on account of American and speculative buyers. Market is very firm.

NEW YORK, July 4 :—Business in drugs is quiet. A further advance of 25c. has been made in opium, the price of which is \$4.50 per lb. for druggists' in single cases. Quinine is dull of sale at 16c. per oz. Balsam copaiba remains easy at 65c. per lb. for South American pure. Hydrastis (golden seal) is firmer at \$1.50. Refined camphor has been reduced to \$1.15 per lb. in barrels. Peppermint

oil in tins is firm at \$1.75 per lb., and guarana is strong at 4c. per lb.

### Heavy Chemicals.

There is a fair amount of activity in the heavy-chemical market at all the principal centres, although actual new business is perhaps not quite so heavy as it might be. The all-round demand, however, on contract account is very steady, since home consuming trades, such as papermakers, soap-manufacturers, dyers, and calico printers, etc., are all for the most part well employed. Export demand keeps up well, and it is probably rather heavier just now than it has been. As regards values, there are not many alterations to report, and the general tone is steady, with figures generally well maintained.

**ALKALI PRODUCE.**—Bleaching-powder and caustic soda meet with a very steady request, and more especially so on export account. Ammonia alkali maintains its position well, both as regards demand and value. Soda crystals seem to be in increased demand, while saltcake is also moving very well. Chlorates are unaltered, but prussiates, although fairly steady, tend a shade towards the easier side.

**SULPHATE OF AMMONIA** is fairly steady, seeing that the parcels offering are not over abundant. At the same time buyers do not appear very anxious to purchase, and the market must be described as quiet. Present nominal values: Beckton, 12*l.*, 2*s.*, 6*d.* to 12*l.*, 5*s.*; Beckton terms, 11*l.*, 13*s.*, 9*d.*; London, 11*l.*, 17*s.*, 6*d.*; Leith, 12*l.*; and Hull, 11*l.*, 15*s.*

**BENZOLS**, with a very quiet demand, are weak, and prices tend lower. At present nominal figures are 90 per cent., 9*d.* to 9*1/2d.* per gal., and 50 per cent., 9*1/2d.* per gal.

**STIPHOXYANIDES** continue in very moderate request, with values unchanged from recent low rates. Potassium, 7*d.* to 7*1/4d.* per lb.; ammonium, 95 per cent., 6*1/2d.* to 6*3/4d.* per lb.; and barium, 95 per cent., 3*1/4d.* to 3*1/2d.* per lb.

**TIN PRODUCTS** are in fair consumptive demand, and with stocks only light, values are steady. Chloride of tin crystals, 1*s.* to 1*s.*, 6*1/2d.* per lb.; oxide of tin, specially light and purest quality, 19*6d.* to 19*7d.* per ton.

### Medicinal and Aromatic Herb Crops.

Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., of London and Long Melford, Suffolk, write as follows:

**ACONITUM NAPELLUS.**—We look for an average crop. The flower has grown well, and roots should be of fair size.

**ATROPA BELLADONNA.**—The wet season has proved favourable, and supplies promise well. Owing to abundant moisture leaves have not turned yellow, as is usual in drier times. The plant has had no set-back from late frosts.

**CHAMOMILE.**—It is early as yet to say how this will turn out, but we think it will come up to the average.

**DILL** appears likely to be up to average, though sunshine is now much needed.

**FOXGLOVE.**—The wet spring proved favourable to this important plant. Flowering has been later than usual, owing to want of sunshine. We hope to have sufficient to meet all our requirements.

**HENBANE.**—This important plant is most difficult to please in the way of weather. In dry seasons the herb withers away, and the wet season which we are now experiencing does not seem to have helped matters much. The crop is a small one, the growth being very patchy. No doubt this is due to the drought which we experienced last summer, and the present cold weather prevents the herb from expanding. Prices for both extract and leaf will rule high, in consequence of the shortage, which we believe is general.

**HEMLOCK.**—The wet season suits this well, and the supply will be rather above the average.

**LAVENDER.**—It is a little early to forecast, but the prospects look good if we can get sunshine. The wet weather is apt to make the flower-spikes lengthy without their having a good head of oil-yielding flowers.

**PEPPERMINT.**—The moisture is in favour of this plant, and, speaking for ourselves, we expect to have a good crop. The oil is likely to remain high, as the old oil in first-hand supplies is quite cleared.

**PENNYROYAL.**—Oil from the English herb meets with a very poor demand. The crop is a good one, but the herb is of small interest.

**RHTBAAE.**—With the copious supplies of rain this has grown very freely, and when the digging season commences we expect to find good roots.

**ROSEMARY.**—This old-fashioned herb has suffered considerably from the cold spring, which has killed off many of the bushes. The oil still finds a steady outlet, owing to its vastly superior quality when compared with the foreign oil.

**ROSES.**—We expect to have an average crop here, but sunshine is badly wanted to bring the flowers on.

**RUE.**—We have recently started a plantation of this, which looks healthy and strong. We believe ours is the first venture in growing this plant in England for oil-distillation.

**VALERIAN.** It is early to say much with regard to this, but we expect to have a crop equal to recent years.

Messrs. Potter & Clarke, 60 Artillery Lane, London, E., write that the general conditions of the medicinal herbs (1907) up to the present appear favourable for an average crop. Peppermint and chamomiles are very good, and the lavender-crop appears to be fair, but not quite up to previous years. What is required now is a spell of warm and sunny weather, and if this is forthcoming there is every probability of a successful year in this particular department.

Messrs. J. & G. Miller, of Mitcham, write that, "owing to the remarkable absence of sunshine and continued cold wet weather, the herb-crops are very late this season, and at present it would be mere guesswork to say anything about what the probable results of this season's principal crops will be in this district."

**BALSAM COPAIBA.**—Maranham in Liverpool is held at 4s. 2d. per lb., but on the spot there are sellers of genuine at 2s. 9d. to 3s.

**CAFFEINE.**—The expected advance in caffeine was officially announced on Friday last, when the makers raised their price for the pure crystals by 9d. per lb. to 12s. 9d. for less than 10 lb., to 12s. 3d. for 10 lb., and to 12s. for 100 lb. lots. The price for the *Citrate* stands unaltered at 9s. 3d., 8s. 9d., and 8s. 6d., as to quantity. Advances varying from 5d. to 8d. have been made in the minor salts, which are now quoted as follows : Benzoate 10s. 4d., hydrobromate 12s. 11d., hydrochlor. 10s. 6d., sulphate 10s. 6d., valerianate 13s. 8d., sodiobenzoate, sodiobromide, and sodiosalicylate 8s. 7d. per lb. net cash.

**CANTHARIDES.**—Chinese at auction were obtainable at 2s. 7d. per lb. Two cases partly broken China sold without reserve at from 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb.

**CASSIA LIGNEA.**—At auction ordinary false packed was bought in at 42s.

**CHAMOMILES.**—The old crop is selling slowly at from 115s. to 120s. per ewt. on the spot as to quality. It is reported that the new crop will be later than usual, and little hope is entertained of lower prices if the present inclement weather continues. Moreover, the quality will also suffer.

**CINCHONA.**—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on July 18 will consist of 9,513 packages, comprising 8,052 packages *Ledgeriana*, *officinalis* and *hybrid*, 545 cases and 921 bags *Succirubra*. Seventy-two packages Java coca-leaves will also be offered. The first hand stock of bark at Amsterdam on June 27 consisted of 4,157 packages Government and 11,506 packages private bark. The shipments from Java during June amounted to 1,200,000 Amst. lb., against 1,455,000 last year. The total shipments during the first half of the year now amount to 8,206,000, against 5,865,000 last year, 7,107,000 in 1905, and 6,198,000 in 1904.

**CLOVES.**—At auction 100 bales Zanzibar were bought in at 8½d. for fair, and good Penang in cases at 1s. per lb.; for arrival, business has been done at 6½d., c.i.f., for September-November shipment. The delivery market has been easier, the sales including 500 bales for June-August at 7½d. to 7½d. to 7¾d., closing sellers on Wednesday at 7½d. for June-August, and 7¾d. for August-October.

**COCOA-BUTTER.**—At auction on Tuesday prices advanced 7d. per lb., 30 tons Cadbury's A realising from 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7¾d.; 50 bales (5 tons) slabs, in 2-cwt. bales, sold at 1s. 7¾d., and five cases in 3-oz. tablets at 1s. 8½d.

**CODEINE AND SALTS.**—In sympathy with the rising market for opium the makers have announced an advance of from 8d. to 9d. per oz., and now quote as follows : Codeine, pure cryst. 12s. 3d., ditto precip. 12s. 3d., hydrochlor. 11s. 5d., sulphate 11s. 5d., and phosphate 10s. 7d. per oz. net cash; 100-oz. contracts for delivery over six months are subject to a reduction of 3d. per oz.

**COPPER SULPHATE.**—The spot price is 5s. easier at 32d. per ton, but Liverpool is unaltered at 31s. 15s.

**ELEMI.**—In consequence of large arrivals on the Hamburg market prices have been reduced; from 52s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., is quoted, according to quantity.

**ERGOT.**—From Hamburg good sound Russian of last year's crop is offered at 11d., and Spanish at 1s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f., for at least half-ton lots. Quotations direct from Russia are much higher. Rather a good business is reported from the Continent to America at from 10½d. to 11d., c.i.f. terms.

Three bags of bold sound Portuguese sold cheaply in auction at 1s. 4d. per lb., being the balance of a parcel.

**GALI.**—In auction 3 bags Persian blue sold without reserve at 70s. per cwt.

**GLYCERIN.**—Although crude glycerin has temporarily been a little easier, the general tendency of the market for refined is still upwards. Double distilled, e.g. 1,260 is quoted 57s. per cwt. per ton lots in this and case.

**GRAINS OF PARADISE.** are dearer owing to scarcity.

**GUM ARABIC.**—Privately the market for Soudan sorts is firm, stocks being mostly in second hands; soft white elected is quoted 45s. to 50s., soft yellowish sorts 57s. 6d. to 40s., half hard 32s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt. Persian so-called insoluble sorts are quiet, sellers being anxious to make progress. Good, part blocky sorts offer at from 12s. 6d. to 15s., and pale picked amber gum at from 18s. to 22s. per cwt. Small sales of seconds Trieste picked grains were made in auction at 75s. per cwt.

**HYDRASTIS** being scarce on the spot and in the United States, holders have advanced their prices, 7s. per lb. net being asked in one instance; but this price could be shaded. The price in the U.S.A. is \$1.60, but a \$1.75 market is anticipated.

**JABORANDI-LEAVES.**—An arrival of about twenty bales Ceara has taken place on the Hamburg market, testing 0.58 per cent. alkaloids. The price asked for small lots is 7½d. per lb. c.i.f.

**Lycopodium** is rather easier at 1s. 11d. per lb. c.i.f. for thrice-sifted Russian.

**MENTHOL** is steady with small spot sales of Kobayashi at 8s. 1½d. In auction 10 cases of Kobayashi crystals sold at 7s. 9d. per lb., being a reduction of about 4d. to 4½d. on the prices paid privately. For shipment 10 cases Kobayashi have been sold at 7s. 9d., c.i.f.

**MORPHINE SALTS.**—The advance, which was practically agreed upon before we closed for press last week, was announced on Friday, the makers now quoting 6d. per oz. higher. The rates are as follows :

	100-oz. Contracts over 3months.	250-oz. Contracts over 6months.
Morphine acetate ...	s. d.	s. d.
" hydrochlor. cryst. ...	6 9	6 8
" pulv. ...	6 11	6 10
" meconate ...	6 9	6 8
" pur. cryst. ...	8 5	8 4
" precip. ...	8 7	8 6
" sulph. cryst. ...	8 5	8 4
" pulv. ...	6 11	6 10
" tart. ...	6 9	6 8
	6 7	6 9
	8 3	8 5
	8 5	8 3
	6 7	6 9
	6 7	6 7
	8 5	8 3

The above prices are per oz. net cash in fourteen days, no falling clause. It is reported that a large business for export has been done at slightly less than the above figures.

**OIL, ALMOND.**—Sweet B.P. oil is firm at 2s. 2d. per lb. and bleached at 2s. 4d. It is reported that the outlook for the next almond-crop is very poor.

**OIL, BERGAMOT.**—The market in Messina is advancing, and our last prices are fully sustained.

**OIL, CASTOR.**—Both French and Italian medicinal oils remain very dear, and present prospects point to them being so for the remainder of the year. Hull make for prompt to September delivery is quoted at 30s. for seconds, October to December at 30s. for firsts and 29s. for seconds per ton in barrels, cases being 50s. per ton extra, ex wharf London.

**OIL, COD-LIVER.**—Our Bergen correspondent writes on July 1 that the definite result of all the cod-fisheries is as follows :

	1907	1906	1905
Catch of cod (millions)	46.7	46.4	44.7
Cod-liver oil (barrels)	40,200	36,600	36,100
Livers for "raw" oil (hect.)	20,900	18,100	12,900

The oil-market continues rather firm at last quotation of 67s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, for finest non-freezing cod-liver oil, but the quantities handled at present are very

limited. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 5,462 barrels, against 7,193 barrels at the same date of last year.

**OIL, PEPPERMINT.**—American oil in tins is quiet but firm at 8s. per lb. spot, but business has been done a trifle under this figure. H.G.H. is quoted 11s. 9d., with business reported at a fraction less, and for dementholised Japanese sellers ask 5s. 1½d. to 5s. 3d. spot, the lower figure having been paid.

**OILS, FIXED.**—*Coconut* is easier at 45s. for Cochin and 38s. for Ceylon on the spot. Crude *Cottonseed* is also easier at 30s. 3d. spot, but refined is about steady at 30s. to 34s. Linseed oil has declined 1s. to 25s. in pipes and 25s. 3d. in barrels on the spot. *Rape, Palm, Petroleum*, and American *Turpentine* are all unchanged.

**OPIUM.**—The cables from primary sources received this week indicate a quieter feeling, as the higher range of prices has restricted business, but values are very firm. On the spot business has been on a much smaller scale, small lots of Smyrna druggists' having changed hands at 13s. 6d. per lb., and for Hadji Kenu up to 16s. has been paid. The market for Persian opium is firm, but the small stock on the spot consists mostly of low-testing quality, which lacks inquiry. High-test has been sold at from 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d., and about 9 per cent. at 11s. per lb.

**SMYRNA, June 21:**—No sales have been made this week. A speculator offered to buy five cases new crop (11 per cent.) for August delivery at 12s. 2d., and ten cases extra Karahissar (11½ per cent.) at 12s. 9d., but there were no sellers. Several native dealers who have visited some of the principal producing-centres have returned with reports stating that serious damage has been done to the spring crop, and, although within the past ten days or so rain has fallen, it is considered too late to be of any benefit. Moreover, where it falls on the matured incised poppy it washes away the gum, thus leaving a further reduction in the general outturn. In these circumstances the few holders of the small old crop and the limited new arrivals are firmly maintaining the position, and refuse to sell even at top prices. The arrivals of new opium in Smyrna to date amount to 21 cases, against 130 cases at the same period of last year.

**SMYRNA, June 21:**—Holders not being disposed to come to terms, no business has been done. An exporter offered p. 118, equivalent to 12s. 7d. per lb. c.i.f., without finding a single case for sale at this price. It is therefore certain that prices will advance again, as it is known there are certain pressing pocket-orders on the market.

**OTTO OF ROSE.**—Small lots of last year's crop on the spot have changed hands at firm prices; but several of the prominent Bulgarian exporters have advanced their rates for the new crop, one house quoting 22s. per T. oz. for finest.

**QUININE.**—The market remains inanimate, the nominal spot value being 7½d. per oz. for B. and S. and/or Brunswick sulphate from second-hand. The landings during June amounted to 4,000 oz., and the deliveries to 36,672 oz., making the stock on June 30 3,576,096 oz., against 3,228,928 oz. in 1906.

**ROSE-PETALS** exhibit an easier tone, the new French offering at 1s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. terms.

**SANTONIN.**—As already reported, the market is very firm, and prices are likely to advance.

**SCAMMONY-ROOT.**—The stocks of Mexican in Hamburg are extremely small, a little offering at 39s. per cwt. c.i.f., and for June-July shipment from Mexico 34s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted for at least five-ton lots. In auction 22s. per cwt. was asked for Levant.

**SHELLAC** remains dull, but prices are unaltered, spot T. & Orange selling on the basis of 210s. to 212s. for fair, and for small lots of AC Garnet 207s. 6d. to 210s. has been paid. Good and fine Orange marks are quoted at from 227s. 6d. to 240s. as to quality.

**TRAGACANTH** has been in active demand, and considerable sales of both Persian and Baghdad have been made at full prices. At between 80s. and 97s. Persian has been sold freely, while large sales of Baghdad at between 11s. and 14s. 10s. have also been made, the market now being bare of good qualities of the latter. The quotations are: Firsts 14s. to 14s. 10s., seconds 12s. 10s. to 13s. 10s., thirds 11s. to 12s., and fourths 9s. to 10s. 10s. per cwt.

**VANILLIN.**—The makers have advanced their prices by 11d. per lb., and now quote large contract quantities at 15s. 6d. per lb.

### London Drug-auctions.

At the auctions of first and second-hand drugs to-day the tone was exceedingly poor, and by far the larger proportion of goods was bought in. Curaçao aloes being plentiful was neglected and easier, but for Cape firm prices were paid, where business was effected. Good Sumatra benzoin is firmly held, but for fine glassy Palembang prices were much lower. Balsam Tolu sold cheaply without reserve. Cardamoms met with a slow sale at practically unaltered prices. Calumba is plentiful but neglected. Cascara sagrada sold at about steady prices, and small sales of colocynth were made at low figures. Gamboge is tending easier owing to arrivals, but for Jamaica honey fully steady prices were paid. Ipecacuanha met with a substantial decline, especially in the case of East Indian. Menthol sold at a reduction on private prices, and gum myrrh is easier. Essential oils were quite neglected. Rhubarb is about steady. Sarsaparilla of all descriptions being now plentiful buyers held off, and prices are ruling in their favour. Jamaica wax was about 2s. 6d. easier, and other descriptions are unaltered. The following tables show the amounts of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
<b>Aloes—</b>			<b>Ipecacuanha—</b>		
Cape .....	65	19	Cartagena.....	10	2
Curaçao, bxs. ....	140	11	East Indian.....	36	36
Socotrine .....	20	0	Matto Grosso.....		
Ammoniacum .....	46	0	(Rio) .....	42	17
Anmatto-seed .....	87	0	Minas.....	29	0
Areca .....	39	0	Jalap .....	13	0
Arsenic .....	1	0	Kino .....	2	0
Asafetida .....	75	0	Kola .....	6	0
Balsam—			Lime-juice (pns.)...	14	1
Tolu .....	20	20	Manna .....	1	0
<b>Benzoin—</b>			Mastich.....	5	0
Palembang .....	92	25	Menthol.....	10	10
Saigon .....	1	0	Myrrh.....	114	*3
Siam .....	5	0	<b>Oil—</b>		
Sumatra .....	143	2	aniseed, star .....	10	0
Bird-lime (Jap.)...	20	0	bay (W.I.).....	3	0
Buchu .....	42	2	camphor (cs.) .....	174	0
Calumba .....	548	0	cinnamon .....	11	0
Camphor—			citronella (dns.)	5	0
crude China (cs.)	10	0	clove .....	2	0
Jap. ref. ....	26	2	eucalyptus .....	41	0
Canary-seed.....	59	0	lemongrass .....	24	0
Cauella alba.....	44	*5	lime... .....	1	0
Cannabis indica ..	24	0	pimento.....	5	0
Cantharides (China) ..	7	2	rose (E.I.) .....	2	0
Cardamoms .....	212	116	Olibanum .....	165	0
Cardamom-shells..	21	0	Orange-peel.....	16	0
Cascara sagrada...	314	50	Orchella weed.....	40	0
Cascarilla.....	30	0	Papain .....	3	0
Cashew nuts.....	38	0	Patchouli-leaves...	10	0
Cassia fistula .....	1	1	Rhubarb (China)...	55	8
Chiretta .....	28	0	Sandalwood .....	20	0
Cinchona .....	3	0	<b>Sarsaparilla—</b>		
Coca-leaves .....	93	55	grey Jam.....	33	5
Cocculus indicus...	75	0	Guayaquil.....	4	4
Cochineal .....	8	0	Lima-Jamaica .....	13	11
Colocynth pulp ...	20	7	Mexican .....	10	0
apple .....	13	1	native.....	29	3
Cubeb .....	56	0	Seablac .....	48	26
Cumin-seed .....	59	0	Scammony-root .....	17	0
Cuttle-bone .....	94	0	Seedlac .....	61	0
Dragon's-blood—			Senna and pods—		
lump .....	7	2	Alex. ....	119	0
Zan. drop....	14	0	Mecca.....	5	0
Ergot .....	3	3	Tinnevelly .....	71	10
Fenuel-seed .....	185	0	Squill .....	26	1
Galangal .....	40	0	Sticklac .....	211	5
Galls—			Strophanthus .....	1	0
China .....	50	0	Sugar-of-milk .....	10	0
Persian .....	3	3	Touka beans .....	7	3
Gamboge .....	43	7	Turmeric .....	466	0
Gum arabic .....	120	2	Wax (bees')—		
Honey—			Cape .....	2	0
Australian .....	9	0	East Indian .....	27	0
Californian .....	74	0	Egyptian .....	16	16
Cuban .....	15	0	Jamaica .....	32	19
Honolulu .....	100	0	Nyasaland .....	18	18
Jamaica .....	235	169	Spanish .....	6	0
Insect-wax .....	1	1	Zanzibar .....	89	*22

\* Sold privately.

**ALOES.**—Curaçao aloes proved slow of sale, owing to the plentiful supplies, and prices tended easier. 57s. was refused for fine liver, 60s. being wanted; dark liver sold at 45s., softish hepatic at 39s., and dull and coarse capey at 35s. per cwt. Cape aloes likewise was slow, but firm prices were paid for the little business done. Good hard bright firsts sold at 46s.; fair seconds, slightly drossy, at 43s.;

seconds, ordinary rough, 36s. to 37s.; dull and drossy slightly mixed with dirt, 34s. A few cases from Algoa Bay sold on "estimated tares" at 41s. for fair hard bright. A bid of 44s. was refused for fine hard bright Cape firsts, the buying-in price being 50s. per cwt. Privately, Curacao are offered at 45s. 6d. c.i.f. for bright capay, and 46s. 6d. for livery.

**ANNATTO SEED** is offered at from 4d. to 4½d. per lb. for Madras as to colour.

**BALSAM TOLU**.—Lower. Twenty cases in large tins sold without reserve at from 10½d. to 11d. per lb. for fair, slightly coarse, at 10d. for slightly dressy, and 9d. for drossy.

**BENZOIN**.—Quiet, but firmly held in the case of good almond seconds, for which 9s. 7s. 6d. per cwt. is wanted. A few cases of thirds sold at 5s. 5s., and 22 cases fine glassy Palembang block in small tins sold without reserve at from 55s. to 58s. per cwt., being cheaper. Bold pale free Siam almonds were bought in at 23l. down to 19l. for small.

**BRCNU LEAVES** are inclined to be easier, although good green round are still held for 1s., and for fair 11d. was paid for two bales to-day.

**CAMPHOR**.—Two cases of Japanese 1-oz. refined tablets sold at 3s. 11d. to 4s. 1d. per lb. without reserve, and for 10 cases Chinese crude 280s. per cwt. was wanted. Privately sellers of Chinese crude ask 265s. c.i.f. for July-August shipment, being a reduction of 10s.

**CARDAMOMS**.—Dull of sale, but rates showed no material alteration. The following prices were paid: Ceylon-Mysore extra bold pale smooth well-bleached, 2s. 10d.; medium and bold palish to pale, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d.; medium palish to pale, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; small and medium, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; very small, 10d. to 1s.; fair splits, 1s. 6d.; brown and split, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; and fair seed, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. Indian @ Calicut, small heavy brown, 1s. 3d.; brown and split, 1s. 2d.

**CASCARA SAGRADA**.—Of 290 bags of fair 1903 bark (imported January 1904), 50 sold at 42s. 6d. per cwt. gross for net, no discount; 140 bags 1900 crop were bought in at 45s. per cwt. Privately, 42s. 6d. c.i.f. is asked, and bids of 2s. 6d. less have been refused.

**COCA-LEAVES**.—Six bags common brown Ceylon sold at 3½d. per lb., and 5 cases middling bronzy were bought in at 8d. A further 49 bags thin shrivelled brownish sold at 4d. per lb.

**COLOCYNTH**.—Sales of fair Turkey pulp were made at 1s. 9d. per lb.; four bales had been sold privately. Broken to fair Turkey apple was bought in at from 8d. to 1s. per lb. A cask of fair small to medium Turkey apple sold at 10d.

**CUTTLE-FISH BONE**.—Extra bold pale Bombay bone was limited at 5½d. per lb.

**DRAGON'S-BLOOD**.—A case of good reboiled and strained Singapore lump sold at 10l. 15s. per cwt., and for a case of medium damp lump 10l. 10s. was paid. Zanzibar drop was not bid for, and no reed was offered.

**GALLS**.—Privately Persian blue are quiet and unaltered at from 75s. to 77s. 6d., greens at 57s. 6d., and white at 50s. to 51s. 6d. per cwt. spot.

**GAMBoge** slightly easier. Three cases clean Siam pipe of good orange fracture rather small pieces sold at 15l. 15s. per cwt., and a further four cases of very blocky and damp of good fracture sold at 15l. 12s. 6d. A pile of 20 cases common dull Saigon was bought in at 13l.

**HONEY**.—Jamaica sold at steady rates, including fine set white at 27s. 6d. to 28s. (ullaged), 24s.; canary coloured set and setting, 22s. to 25s.; brown set, 17s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.; fair bright amber liquid, 20s. to 23s.; dark setting, 18s. 6d. to 19s.; dark brown liquid, 18s. to 20s.; common and dirty, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per cwt. Californian was held at 55s. 6d. per cwt. for good pale amber to yellow liquid; for new crop water-white Californian 40s. c.i.f. is quoted.

**INSECT-WAX**.—A case of Japan sold at 7l. per cwt.

**IPECACUANHA** much lower. A total of 117 packages all descriptions offered, but chief interest centred in the offering of 36 bales East Indian, which sold to numerous buyers at from 6s. to 6s. 3d. (one lot fine bold at 6s. 4d.) for fair to good bold well-annulated native picked; at from 5s. 9d. to

5s. 11d. for light mouldy and damaged, and at from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 7d. for siftings; these prices are 7l. to 1s. 8d. lower as compared with the last pulse sale on April 27. A string of 17 bales Matto Grosso sold at from 5s. 6d. for ordinary dull lean to 5s. 9d. for fair bold, and for sea damaged from 5s. 2d. to 5s. 5d. was paid, being from 9d. to 1s. cheaper. Cartagena, on the other hand, is steady, small sides being made at 5s. per lb., at which more are available. No Minas was sold. Bids of 5s. 6d. per lb. are to be submitted for a further 6 bales of fair lean Matto Grosso, which is 5d. under the limit.

**KINO**.—For fine red Cochinchina in fiddlers are firm at 1s. 6d. per lb.

**LIME JUICE**.—Small sales of fair raw West Indian were made at 1s. 4d. per gal.

**MYRRH**.—Small sales have been made privately at rather easier prices, including fair Aden sorts at 60s. In addition a bid of 70s. is to be submitted for dusty and small sort.

**OIL, ANISEED, STAR**.—The Red Ship brand was bought in at 5s. 2d. per lb.

**OIL, CAMPHOR**.—A parcel of 174 cases China just arrived from Hong Kong was withdrawn, pending analysis.

**OIL, CINNAMON LEAF**.—For good pale Ceylon 2½d. per oz. was asked.

**OIL, EUCALYPTUS**, containing 50 to 55 per cent. cineol was bought in at 1s. 1d. per lb. A bid of 1s. 2d. was refused for 70 per cent. cineol.

**RHUBARB**.—Quiet but steady. Sides of small and medium round horny high-dried with three quarters fair pinky fracture, one quarter grey and dark, were made at 11d. subject, and bold and medium size also sold at the same price. Two cases medium flat Shensi with three quarter good pinky fracture sold at 2s. 7d. subject. Shensi druggists trimming root with 80 per cent. good colour was limited at 3s. 1d., and for good small and medium flat high dried 1s. 9d. was wanted.

The exports of rhubarb from Shanghai during 1906 amounted to 1,101,335 lb., valued at 30,390/, against 1,110,000 lb., valued at 29,117/, in 1905.

**SARSAPARILLA**.—Quiet and easier owing to a plentiful supply. Of the first 19 bales Native Jamaica offered, two only sold publicly at 1s. 2d. for fair red, good being held at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. A further 8 bales were bought in, and for a bale of mixed yellow 1s. 1d. was paid. Four bales coarse Guayaquil (which is scarce) sold at from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d., and 5 bales Lima Jamaica realised 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. for very rough, but towards the close of the sale 1s. 6d. was accepted for 6 bales of very common and rough. Five bales sound grey Jamaica sold at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., being easier; but 22 bales, which were not all on show, will be offered at the next sale. The usual chunky Mexican was held at 4½d. per lb.

**SCABLAC**.—For small dusty native Madras 7l. per cwt. was paid, good bright sold at from 7l. 10s. to 7l. 12s. 6d., and block at 6l. per cwt.

**SENNIA**.—The offerings were uninteresting, and practically no business was done in auction. Fair mostly whole Alexandrian leaf was bought in at 10d., and pale pods at 1s.; broken leaf was held at 4d., and siftings at 3d. per lb.

**SQUILL**.—Neglected. A bag of fair palish slightly sea-damaged sold without reserve at 3d. per lb.

**SUGAR OF MILK**.—Both Italian and American B.P. were held for 53s. per cwt. in auction.

**STICKLAC**.—Five bags Rangoon block sold without reserve at 6l. 12s. 6d. per cwt.

**TONKA BEANS**.—A bag of slightly sugar-damaged and broken Pará sold at 1s. 2d. per lb., and for two bags ordinary foxy Pará 9½d. was paid without reserve.

**WAX, BEES'**.—Stocks of beeswax are somewhat small at the moment. In auction Jamaica declined 2s. 6d. per cwt., from 8l. to 8l. 2s. 6d. being paid for ordinary dark, and 8l. 5s. to 8l. 7s. 6d. for fair to good red and brown mixed; 16 bales fair slightly drossy and part heated Egyptian wax sold at 6l. 17s. 6d., and part dark and dressy at 6l. 15s. The Zanzibar catalogued was not in time for the sale, and no Madagascar was offered. Eighteen bags common drossy Nyasaland realised 82s. 6d.



## The B.P.C.

SIR.—May I draw the attention of the members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference to the very attractive programme offered by the Manchester Association this year, and urge upon them to show their appreciation by attending in large numbers? I subjoin a list of the subjects of papers which have been promised. This will be supplemented next week, together with the names of the contributors. May I also ask members who have work ready for publication to send the titles of their papers at once and their MSS. not later than July 12?

Yours faithfully,

E. SAVILLE PECK,

Hon. Secretary, British Pharmaceutical Conference.  
30 Trumpington Street, Cambridge.

## Preliminary List of Papers.

1. Juniper Oil.
2. Note on Chloroforms.
3. False Calumba-root.
4. Examination of Chromic Anhydride and its Solutions.
5. Pharmacy Notes from various parts of the world.
6. The Practical Value of the Officinal Testing of Drugs and Chemicals.
7. Antimonium Sulphuratum.
8. The Determination of the Amount of Alkalies in the Ash of Drugs.
9. The Preservation of Certain Laboratory Solutions.
10. The Active Principle of Ginger (preliminary note).
11. Plant-diseases.
12. Artificial Calamines and their use in Dermatological Practice.
13. The Bacteriology of Plasters and Protective Tissues.

SIR.—May I remind those who propose to attend the British Pharmaceutical Conference this year that applications for tickets for the forthcoming meeting of the Conference should reach me not later than July 12, which is the last day for receiving them?

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM KIRKBY.

Hon. Local Secretary.

Winster House, Thornfield Road, Heaton Moor,  
Stockport.

## Standardisation of Disinfectants.

SIR.—With reference to the letter by "Mehr Licht," in a recent issue of your journal, will you allow us to point out to the writer and your readers generally that, at any rate, some coal-tar disinfectants containing not more than 3 per cent. carbolic and allied acids are not necessarily such rubbish as the writer would appear to imply? For example, we make and sell a "soluble disinfecting fluid" to answer this requirement, but which at the same time possesses a carbolic germicidal co-efficiency of  $\frac{1}{2}$ —that is to say, it is equal to a 50-per-cent. solution of pure carbolic acid—and it is absurd to describe such liquids as "farcical preparations" or "incapable of destroying the organisms" associated with the production of infectious diseases. For most applications a solution of such a strength would be far too strong. We can only regard the letter of "Mehr Licht" as a sample of a good deal of the literature that emanates from parties who are not competent to write with authority upon such subjects. The whole question is largely a matter of price and application; and if buyers are willing to pay the price, they can obtain other germicides, such as "Sanitas Okol," which has a guaranteed co-efficiency of over twenty times that of pure carbolic acid.

Yours faithfully,

For THE SANITAS CO., LTD..

C. T. Kingzett, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Managing Director.

## An Assistants' Union.

SIR.—There is a movement on foot to institute a Union of Chemists' Assistants on the best trade-union lines. I

have the names of a number who feel how very necessary such an organisation is to-day to protect our interests. Will those of your readers who are interested and would like to bring this proposal to an issue please communicate with the undersigned?

Wrexham.

Yours faithfully,  
EDW. S. FRANCIS.

## Otto of Rose.

Mr. Frederick Boehm sends us a letter from Messrs. Bontcheff & Kidoff, Kazanlik, of which the following is a translation :

We have read the report in the *C. & D.* of June 8, wherein it is stated that the crop this year will be medium, and, moreover, the Kazanlik correspondent recognises that there would have been a famine crop if rain had not fallen. In our letter of June 3 we said that rain had fallen which would benefit the rose-trees, but which would not ensure a good crop. That is, according to us, the real state of affairs. In consequence of the long and rigorous winter in Bulgaria, the rose-trees in most of the districts have been frost-bitten, and it has been necessary to cut them down to the roots in order to make them grow again, a thing which has not happened for several years. The rose-trees needed spring rains, which would have helped them a little, for if it rains in the month of April the rose-trees send out buds and there is the chance of a better harvest. Unfortunately, there were no spring rains this year. Of course, cool and rainy weather during the distillation also tends towards the improvement of the crop, as is the case this year; anyhow, whatever may be said, the weather may be fresh and damp, but when there are no buds the crop cannot even be fair. In proof that the rose-trees which were not frost-bitten had no buds, and consequently no flowers, as in previous years, we give you the following example :

A distiller who last year had a yield of 20,000 kilos. of flowers has had at the outside only from 10,000 to 14,000 kilos. Consequently the production cannot be the same as that of last year, for the difference in the yield this year as compared with the yield last year cannot make up for the want of flowers this year, for the rains which fell during the distillation have only helped the yield, and it is a striking fact that the crop is 40 per cent. less this year.

The district of Kazanlik—which last year produced 1,500 kilos. of essence—is stated this year to have produced only 750 to 800 kilos., and this does not apply only to Kazanlik but to all the districts. Moreover, what helped to make a good crop was the considerable stock on the market or in the hands of the producers or the holders, and this year the stock has all been bought by the exporters, for proof of which is the circumstance that they nearly all bought otto this year in March, April, and May at a higher price than last year; consequently, there is no stock on the market, and these transactions show that the crop is not good this year. In addition to these facts, which show that the crop is at least 40 per cent. less and that the small proprietors (the barometer of the crop) seeing the difference in the quantity which they have produced this year are asking a very high price, one need not be astonished to hear that the proportionate price will be much higher.

## Then and Now.

SIR.—Mr. Harrington says that the trade just now is not as well off as it was ten years ago. "Xrayser" rightly questions this dictum, and yet we cannot raise as large an amount for the Benevolent Fund as was done ten years ago. It is a wild statement to say the trade is not as well off now, the advertisers in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* could prove this to be fallacious; and the books of some of the wholesale druggists would show Mr. Harrington to be wrong. Credit is shorter now than ten years ago, certainly, but the turnover of the trade generally is many times greater and the profit quite as large as ten years ago. Are we, then, to put down the drop in the Benevolent Fund receipts to meanness, or what is the reason?

I believe that the Pharmaceutical Society has lost its hold of the trade generally. The majority of chemists have looked upon the Society as some sort of guardian angel which would eventually do something for them—something very indefinite, no doubt, but still "something." What has it

done? Well, it has taken examination fees, preserved a dignified, if somewhat sleepy, attitude for years, and allowed first one trade and then another to encroach upon our rights, until now it is simply a machine for taking examination fees and paying a few fat salaries and nice expenses to its Councillors for their wordy wisdom. Where is the Society's Bill we heard so much of a short time ago? Has it been seen or heard of lately? Does anybody understand it? Do the men who drafted it know anything of the condition of the drug-trade? Like most things pharmaceutical, the Bill will die of *ennui*.

Let the Pharmaceutical Society show that it is alive to the interests of the trade; let us have men on the Council whose future is dependent upon the drug-trade, not men who have a competency without it. Let us have prompt attention to the needs of those poor brothers who have to appeal to the Benevolent Fund for help, and I am sure the trade would respond in such a manner as would convince Mr. Harrington that it is more prosperous than it was ten years ago. When a starving man asks for bread it is better to feed him than let him die of hunger while his credentials are being inquired into. Better feed ten impostors for a time than let one deserving man starve. Let the Pharmaceutical Society show some sign of life and there is plenty of support from the trade waiting for a lead.

What is the matter with the chemist's business? Well, most of the things that are wrong could be righted if there were more combination between chemists. In my opinion the things that have done most harm to the trade are the selling of drugs (poisonous and otherwise) by grocers, the perfume-trade of the draper, the prescribing of nostrums by medical men, the supply of tabloids, etc., by provision men, and the wholesale houses who have built their trade and reputation on the chemists' custom supplying dispensing doctors and many others of the chemist's legitimate customers. Unless some concerted action is taken, in ten more years we shall be the distributors of proprietaries pure and simple, and although this might be a good thing for trade-papers and the Press generally, it is not much use to the chemist who wants to take his proper position in life. We have yet, to some extent, the sympathy and the ear of the public, and the voice of the trade if lifted in protest would have sufficient force to do away with many of the indignities we have to put up with from men who seek to use us as their tools. An association on commercial lines is the cure for our complaint; we want associations in which men can sink their petty jealousies and work for the good of themselves and each other. The Pharmaceutical Society might help us if its Council could stoop to look upon the commercial side. In conclusion, I would like to ask those supporters of the Benevolent Fund if the past record of the Pharmaceutical Society warrants a business-man in subscribing liberally to its funds.

Yours faithfully,

HAROLD MILLER.

Cheltenham.

#### Window-shows.

SIR,—I have read with much interest the correspondence of "Jay Dee" and others on window-shows, and, as the owner of several popular proprietary articles, I should like to support the statements of Mr. Harold Miller in your last issue. My experience is that given a reasonable protected profit—and I consider that nothing under 25 per cent. is such—any genuine well-advertised article receives the loyal support of the retailer. There are "grab-alls" in the retail as in the manufacturing section; but both are blind to their best interests. Any manufacturer who regards the retailer as a mere channel of distribution, to be exploited for his benefit, is a "shark," and should be treated as such. Co-operation is possible where our interests are made mutual. I am proving it to be so every day.

Yours faithfully,

GEO. W. HARRISON.

SIR,—Let me inform Mr. Jay Mack that his surmise is quite wrong; also that he shirks my statement about the 10,000 *willing* chemists, etc. I am just as anxious as he can be to see face value equal F.M.R. and better relations between maker and retailer; and I believe that the present is an opportune moment for an attempt at a reconciliation. The great majority of patents are advertised at face value. Is it an insuperable obstacle to overcome that all should be P.A.T.A. at this? There are instances of success and failure

on both sides of the P.A.T.A. but surely it is good and advisable for the welfare of a preparation that it shall be sold at "face price," so much the worse for that article or even as for the retailer. No one—not even the greater will—it if it can be helped. Arguing in this strain, one wonders if any maker hesitate to join the P.A.T.A. Yet good business men still hold aloof. Where is the rub? I suggest it is the feeling that whatever is done by them the retailer will still put in his own nostrum at the expense of the advertiser who sends a customer (if it can be done legitimately)—in other words, not 10,000, nor 1,000 would miss the opportunity of selling his own; and, as I said last week, the maker does not blame him for it. Now, what does the maker want? Simply that the retailer bring his own customers for his own preparations and not under any circumstance whatever purloin a purchaser for the advertised line. If the retailer feels in a position to do this he can dictate his own terms up to 30 per cent. on a 1s. line to any advertiser (on a 5<sup>th</sup> order basis). The latter would be glad to have such men.

Yours, etc.,

JAY DEE. (162 66)

July 2.

SIR,—Like the poor the "window-display" question is always with us. To be more precise, the question of the commercial value of a chemist's window as an advertisement medium is one that frequently rises and gets no "farrader" as a rule. It may be obtuseness or hardening of the heart on the part of most manufacturers to fail to see eye to eye with the chemist on this question, or it may be due to the conviction that the principle is wrong or unsound on the whole. In his trenchant letter of a fortnight ago Mr. Mills argued that just as the proprietary-article makers pay for advertisement space in a local newspaper so they should pay for window space in his own shop-front. The manufacturer argues that a shop can hardly be likened to a newspaper, inasmuch as a purchaser does not buy the shop, but he does buy the newspaper. Moreover, if sales increase through the circulation of advertisements in a newspaper, then it is only fair that a due proportion of the profits derivable from such sales should go to the newspaper proprietor. In other words, by what moral right can any retailer lay claim to all the profits of sales at his premises when some of those sales have been directly due to the advertising results in the local newspaper? Logically speaking, the chemist who claims rent for display-purposes puts himself in the position of being entitled only to the profits arising from sales due to his own shop-advertising. The newspaper advertisement is not for the purpose of attracting customers and inducing them to purchase the paper, but the goods in a shop-window are. One is for the sole purpose of gaining publicity, the other exists to effect sales of goods. The newspaper advertisement is practically a part of the chemist's window, but not owned by him. Rough justice is met by the newspaper man getting paid only for the advertisement and the chemist getting paid all the profits on the sales. As a matter of fact, both the newspaper proprietor and chemist are advertisers, more or less, both give publicity to wares offered for sale, but it stops at the offer with the paper-man, but not with the chemist. The additional point made by Mr. Mills as to displaying goods yielding a minimum of profit is more a personal matter than one of principle. Few chemists would go out of their way to attract customers by displaying goods the sales of which are unremunerative. This shop-window advertisement question presents different aspects when viewed from different standpoints. The proprietary maker who attaches value to the window as an advertising medium should be prepared to pay for its use, but he who creates a demand for his goods outside the chemist's shop is not prepared to pay for advertisement value to the distributing-agent. Manufacturers further argue that the renting of window-space would so enormously add to the cost of production as to cripple enterprise and play into the hands of the wealthy monopolist. To the bulk of chemists the renting of window-space would be injurious, inasmuch as prominent chemists' windows only would be selected, and the increased cost of production resulting from this additional cost would still further narrow profits for the majority, so that in the end chemists would be helping to pay the rent of their more favourably situated rivals.

Yours truly,  
HEALTH SALT. (151 1.)

C

## £3 Patent Limit.

SIR.—The ordinary chemist's interest in patents is from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. of his total takings, but many men will not admit this; many do not take the trouble to dissect their sales; many others are afraid to admit it, so I can easily imagine the men who object to all patents but their own taking a line in opposition to common sense.

The Editor of the *C. & D.* says that nine-tenths of the dispensing in England and Wales is done by doctors themselves; therefore we are retailers of drugs and sundries.

It is well known and frequently stated that big drug companies' trade is 50 per cent. patent medicines; big chemists who really supply the public without trying to substitute find about the same ratio; small chemists generally about 25 per cent., because the public are still suspicious of the chemist's prices unless he has advertised his cheap prices well and widely. Therefore, barring the one-tenth dispensing men, we are all in the same boat; many patents are made by qualified chemists who are or were in active retail business, and seeing that many men believe in supporting a brother chip by pushing his particular patent for him, I fail to see why we should reverse the policy and substitute something even "as good," when he becomes a wholesaler or a manufacturer.

So much for our mutual interest in patents. Commission with the big company whom I am glad to say I served is paid to keep forward their packed goods, to encourage managers to dress windows, counters, and cases with their own goods rather than with drugs or sundries, and to recommend their goods when a suitable chance occurs. That is my interpretation of the instructions. I do not say all managers interpret them in the same way, but I was never interfered with; in fact, quite the reverse. A dozen years ago I was second qualified man in a big shop belonging to a company; the manager was a smart chap, London and South Coast experience, and never let a customer escape; one result, his commission was 2*l.* 10*s.* a month—nine 15*s.* Another result (after I was transferred to a different branch), the business dwindled, the manager resigned, and I was sent back (much against my will) to be manager. It took me five years to get the commission up to the point where the London man had it the first year, but the business increased by 700*l.* each year for three years and 500*l.* a year for the next two years. I do not suppose, if you had asked me then, that I should have laid claim to any line of policy; but I could have told you that I objected to other tradesmen pushing goods on to me when I went into their shops. Look at these cases:

"I want a tonic": Syrup, hypophosph. sold.; commission 2*d.*

"My baby has rickets": Emulsion sold; commission 2*d.*

"A cooling saline": A certain popular salt sold; commission 1*d.*

"I feel liverish": Liver pills sold; commission ½*d.*

No substitution there; and I feel sure Messrs. Fellows, Scott & Bowne, Eno, and Carter would never object to my methods or expect me to always recommend their goods at the present ratio of profit.

I was not disgusted by the cut-prices of the big drug company, but I have often been disgusted since I left them by the often unnecessary undercutting done by ordinary chemists in certain towns. I maintain the drug companies dropped prices from the old absurd level to a commercial level, and men who in turn go one better without the facilities and the organisation of the best companies have done themselves a financial injury. Further, if the ordinary chemists fifteen years ago had offered me the same wages, hours, holidays, and treatment as a company did then, I might never have gone to a company, but they did not, and few do it even at this day. I saved money and bought a business, and I see quite clearly that it is the mean attitude of some chemists which prevents patent makers from offering us bigger profits on their products than they at present do; and as I have no intention of leaving the trade, even for my health, like so many men we hear of, I am going to get concessions for myself and others who offer to practise what I and others preach.

Side issues, such as "not knowing composition of patents" and "unable to make pills and emulsions," I will lay out for dead right now, but I do wish the Editor could keep some of his subscribers to the point same as he insists on my doing.

Has not "Xrayser" poked fun at the old-time chemist who concealed his recipes and who used to add certain ingredients to the wonderful mixtures when the staff had gone to dinner? And how comes it that we have so many things "just as good" if we know so very little of the composition of patents?

The "million pills" at the Exhibition, and the fact that a young chemist tells me he sold 14*l.* worth of Baiss Bros. emulsion last winter, shows how much need there is for any of us to "pretend" that we make our own pills or emulsion. This young chemist is only in a small way of business; he was a "Square" man, but he has long since got over that. His father had more money than sense; now the son has more sense than money, because he has sunk 400*l.* on the "Square's" shibboleths and found them wanting. No need for Elliman, Beecham, and Allenburys to give me their confidence; they have mine, and when I can convince them and a few others that I and others in the trade are prepared to treat their products fairly, then I think we will get our concession, and I do not care how soon it comes.

Big words, long phrases, pretence, and attitudes are dear to the ordinary chemist, but I do not see why business men should wait for the ordinary chemist to come up alongside of us, or why I should waste further precious time in answering side issues.

In this week's *C. & D.* are reports of the yearly financial meetings of Seigel's syrup and Hall's wine. Seigel's shares are worth 3*s.* or less, and they give no profit or consideration to the chemist. Hall's wine pays 8 per cent., and gives us good profits and every consideration. As Mr. Miller, of Cheltenham, has pointed out—"run your own goods on their own merits, and sell patents when asked." I add to that: "Write to patent-makers in their season. Drop a postcard to every patent-maker whose product is a good line with you. Offer him window-shows for a small bonus; no substitution or hiding of stock, and offer to buy direct 10*s.*, 20*s.*, 30*s.*, 40*s.* worth, according to your sale; but, anyhow, offer window-shows and fair treatment." As "Xrayser" says, "it will come." Phosferine, Scott's emulsion, Lever's and Vinolia soaps have already reduced their limit, and I know several who are "giving it most careful consideration." Try these postcards—To-night.

JAY MACK.

## Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary, 1907," for much legal information as to all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

*M.P.S.* (158/56).—Indian brandy containing one of sweet spirit of nitre in three (as yours does) is an exciseable liquor, so far as its sale by shopkeepers who are not chemists is concerned. The proof spirit in the preparation is about 50 per cent. by volume.

*J.T.* (162/24).—There is no Act of Parliament we are aware of which enables any policeman to go into a chemist's shop and compel the production of the poisons-book for his inspection. If you are summoned by the Magistrates to produce the book, you will be wise to respond agreeably to the summons, and in the interest of justice submit the book for their inspection or answer questions. As you have engaged a solicitor you should be guided by him in answering any questions put publicly.

*Petrol* (162/35).—The label for petroleum jelly does not render the article liable to medicine stamp-duty, although it is recommended for human ailments, as the jelly is an entire drug. The use of the expression "Wrongly called Vaseline," on a petroleum jelly which is not a product of the Chesebrough Co. is risky. In the first place, you have no right to the use of the word in labelling the article, as it is their trade-mark; and, in the second place, vaseline is a petroleum jelly, so that the expression is an incorrect inference; besides, it suggests that your preparation is called vaseline.

\* \* \* Replies to other correspondents next week.

THE imports of chemicals, drugs, and dyes into the republic of Santo Domingo during 1906 amounted in value to \$65,152, against \$58,520 in 1905. The U.S.A. supplied \$48,331, France \$7,063, the United Kingdom \$5,982, and Germany \$3,218.